

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Readers' Private short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No." must appear in the advertisement. "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number, "Bombay Chronicle" Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced COOK for a Club in Bombay. Good prospects. Apply to Box No. 5748, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A GRADUATE TEACHER to teach Sanskrit and Geography for Higher Classes. Sportsman preferred. Must join at once. Apply to THE HEADMASTER, Saliana, C. I. R5568

WANTED—For a European Firm, a good fast TYPESETTER, short-hand and an advantage and also a young lady to serve at a Stall in the Red Cross Fete. Apply Post Box 153, G. P. O., BOMBAY. R5568

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED CLERK for a Commercial Firm, who can write good correspondence. Apply with testimonials and pay to Box No. 5728, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R5563

WANTED—One Smart TYPIST, having thorough knowledge of machinery and Mill Gist. Short-hand and good penmanship. Apply INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING CO., Pydhonie, Bombay, S. R5568

WANTED—A smart Male SHORTHAND TYPIST, must be experienced in Secretarial work and strong in English. Salary Rs. 150-180 monthly. Apply with testimonials to the SECRETARY, The "Retreat" Shalimar, Ahmedabad. R5569

WANTED—A CLERK, who can type and write business correspondence. A Christian preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials and full particulars to Box No. 5727, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R5563

THE INDUSTRIAL MILLS AND COTTON CO., LTD.—1, Narsingh Lane, Calcutta. WANTED AGENTS to sell Cotton Mills, Cotton Garden, Match Factory and Tea Gardens on monthly salary of Rs. 100-125 or on commission up to Rs. 10 per cent. Apply to the SECRETARY. 14528

WANTED—An accomplished young lady knowing Gujarati and Hindustani to coach up a young mahomedan lady at her residence in conversational English and Indian music, for the hour daily. Please apply with testimonials and particulars to Box No. 5758, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R5568

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING AGENTS to sell our Canvas Hand-bags and leather boots and shoes with rubber soles, which are very handsome, cheap and durable, and to earn from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 per month with only a small investment. Write to JAGDISH HARI & CO., Bareilly. 14571

ALARY Rs. 100-200 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. Learn GRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. I. Raval-shed. 14571

WANTED—AGENTS, having Insurance experience and good influence in their locality, on decent salary. No security deposit or other vexatious conditions to be complied. Apply for rules with particulars of experience to the INSURANCE DEPARTMENT TRUST, LTD., Egerton Road, DELHI. 14587

THE BENGAL POULTRY, FISHERY AND TRADING CO., LTD.—WANTED smart and influential AGENTS immediately to sell shares of the above Company (a purely prosperous national concern) on decent commission or pay. Please apply at once to the MANAGING AGENTS, 3, Raj Mohan Street, Calcutta. 14587

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENERGETIC YOUNG PARSEE, worked in Government Offices and Railways, experience in typing, general office work and out-door work as inspector, wishes EMPLOYMENT in or outside Bombay. Able to give security. Apply Box No. 5745, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R5576

EXPERIENCED SHORTHAND TYPIST fast and accurate can spare from 8 to 11 morning as Typist or both. Apply Box No. 5769, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R5569

WANTED—Spare or Whole Time Work by SHORTHAND TYPIST, knowing Accounts, Correspondence, General Office Work. Salary moderate. Knows Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi, besides English. Apply Box No. 5739, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R5605

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—To Vegetarians, only—Two Rooms on Sandhurst Road, suitable for one couple only. Apply Box No. 5747, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R5579

TO BE LET—For High Class Hindoos, just opposite Marine Lines Station, on view. Apply THIRD FLOOR, between 12 to 3 (S.T.). R5590

TO BE LET from 1st January, 1923, whole first floor of 24 Mangalore Street, Fort, near British India Office for office use. Apply to the PREMISES. R5590

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

LOCKED GARAGES to let at Rs. 30/- per month. Apply INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Langdon Road of Jacob Circle, C. R5413

TO BE LET—A storied BUNGALOW, newly painted at Marhaban Road, Andheri, about 6 minutes walk from Station. Apply K. C. MARROT, 189 Hornby Road, Bombay. R5601

TO BE LET—A airy, commodious FLATS at Walkeshwar Road, facing compound of Government House. Apply personally at the Office of Messrs. DASTUR & CO., Solicitors, Ismail Building, Hornby Road. 14564

TO BE LET—FOR HINDOOS ONLY—A BUNGLOW open on all sides, airy well ventilated with a spacious garden, nearly twenty minutes' walk from Andheri Railway Station. Apply or see personally Messrs. CHENIRAM JESRAJ, 393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. R5479

TO LET—At Borivli from 1st December two new well furnished bungalows with best accommodation and Garden—10 minutes' walk from Station. See personally DHARAM DAS DWARKADAS, Boti Mansion, Sandhurst Road, between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. R5597

TO BE LET—Residential FLATS for Parses near Dhoobi Talao and Warehouses for work-shop or cotton gin, admeasuring 25,000 sq. ft. Apply M. K. PALIA, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay. R5558

TO BE LET FOR OFFICES—2nd and 4th floor of a ventilated new house at Mint Road. Post, junction Manordas Street. Please apply to SHAH JAICHAND BOHRA, Bungalow house, 1st floor. R5446

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay. R5590

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furniture at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay. R5590

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—An excellent PLOT OF LAND, situated in a business locality in Fort, and measuring about 1325 square yards and well suited for Workshop or a Factory or large Chawls for workmen. For particulars apply to Box No. 5759, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C14915

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—LANDAULETTE BIANCHI MOTOR CAR: Zenith Carburettor, C. A. V. Dynamo: Bos Magneto. Sound complete. Owner driven. Apply Box No. 5748, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R5576

FOR SALE—FORD CAR, four-seater in working order, price Rs. 1,850 or open to offer. Apply to Box No. 5743, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R5569

FOR SALE—One 1916 model seven seater HUPMOBILE TOURING CAR in excellent working condition. Apply to Box No. 5753, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R5592

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

AVAILABLE NEW LANCASHIRE BOILER 28ft by 7ft by 15lb. pressure. Immediate delivery. For particulars apply Post Box 792, Bombay. R5604

FOR SALE—3 Mules Asses 1-1/2 16in. Gauge 750 spindles each. Can be seen in excellent condition at the KHATAU MALKANJI SFG. & WG. CO., LTD., Byculla. 14578

TO SELL—One S. H. BOILER, Size 28'x7'x 15lb. pressure with mountings and fittings complete and four and five bearings. Platt Bros. S. H. Gine in good condition. Apply INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING CO., Bombay No. 2. R5563

FOR SALE—An up-to-date STUDIO for professional Cinematograph equipment with all up-to-date appliances and accessories etc., for sale. For further particulars apply to Box No. 5744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R5570

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—GERMAN MOTOR AIR PUMP with pressure gauge and pipe connection also Motor Horns. Black. Apply to MAGANLAL D. DESAI, Lehar Chawl, Bombay 2. R5565

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS—Our INVESTMENT PACKET, a fine gift for overseas friends. 75 specially selected Indian States Stamps only. Catalogued over 500. Price Rs. 4/4. 19 packets for Rs. 40. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., 11a, Abad. 14560

GUIDE TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY EXCLUDING SIND by P. C. DIYAN. J. M. A. LL.M., Jt. Sub-Judge Jaipur, containing up-to-date information on all topics of utility and interest to Government officers of all departments, business men, excursion parties and others with a comprehensive introduction exhaustive Index and a map on art paper in five colours showing the approaches to all the important places by rail, roads and steamers. Can be had of the Author for Rs. 3 excluding postage. R5590

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1888. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Book-keeping and Accounts." Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. R5400

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE Meerut. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860)—Please apply to Dr. R. R. Gupta, M.D. (Homoeo) Principal for free prospectus and case taking book of 14/- cost, to learn and secure diplomas of Homoeopathic, Electro Homoeopathic and Biochemic medicine and to get yourself treated of chronic and complicated diseases. R5400

FINANCIAL.

RS. 1,00,000 (one lakh) Wanted urgently. Excellent security—With option of mortgage and Partnership, which guarantees minimum profits of 20 per cent. yearly. No brokers, but only bona-fide Capitalists should apply to Box No. 5742 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R5566

WANTED—A CAPITALIST for a going-on and lucrative Business. Please apply to Box No. 5702, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R5457

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE—CANVAS BELTING Picking Janda, Insertion Rubber, Insertion Rubber with wire. Asbestos Non-Metallic sheets. Rubber sheets all sizes and very cheap. Apply MANAGER, PREMIER STORES AND MACHINERY SUPPLYING AGENCY, 45, Bank Street, Bombay. R5557

ORANGES! ORANGES!! ORANGES!!!—Real Nagpur Oranges direct from the garden to your table. We have opened a department to supply to consumers direct from our gardens at the following rates: A basket of 4 quality Rs. 3; a basket of 50 B quality Rs. 25; exclusive of railway freight. Cash with order. SIDDHI BROS., Ganja Khet, Nagpur City. R5561

BREAD, BREAD, BREAD—The most excellent and wholesome, baked in Steam OVEN of the latest style. Expert management. Established over 40 years. Beware of hawkers of insubstantial BAZAR BREAD! Apply sharp to THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY, J. Circle. R5553

PROFESSION

CHALLENGE TO CURE.—HOSE who cannot recover health by medicine, call at DRUGS DISPENSARY, Ripon Road, Parli Street, Bombay 4. 5458.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BE it known to all concerned that Mr. Joseph and Messrs. Joseph and Kantharia of Colaba Causeway, Bombay, had a lease for the manufacture of lime and cement from the Raja Sahib of Sahawal, which being determined tenders from new intending Lessees are invited.

CHAULU RAM DIAL, B.A., Pleader, State Secretary, Sahawal State. C14928

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, COMPANY.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

TENDERS are invited for the following—Tender No. 1—For approximately 2,500 Tons of Indian Timber in logs and planks. Tender No. 2—For approximately 1,300 Tons of Burmah or Shwepyithar timbers and planks. Copies of specifications, Terms, and conditions of tenders can be had on application from the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 100 per copy of each tender. Tenders are returnable on Friday, the 15th December 1922.

G. E. R. SLADE, Controller of Stores, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Mahalaxmi, Bombay. C14928

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

SEASON TICKET FARES.

THE EXISTING SEASON TICKET fares shown on pages 103 to 114 of the Current Time Table Guide and Coaching Tariff will be increased by a further 10 per cent from 1st December, 1922, making the total increase 25 per cent over the fares charged up to 1st April 1921.

D. S. BURN, Chief Traffic Manager. Bombay, 22nd November, 1922. C14930

NOTICE.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SFG. & MFG. CO. LTD.

LOST OR MISPLACED.—ONE DIVIDEND WARRANT No. 198 in respect of the fifty-fourth Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1920, for the sum of Rs. 200 made out in the name of Mr. Tara Chandra Mohandas has been LOST OR MISPLACED. Any claim in respect of the said Dividend Warrant or the amount thereof should be notified to the Agents of the said Company at the Registered office of the Company at 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, otherwise a duplicate Warrant will be issued to the said Rai Tara. Bombay November, 1922. C14931

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 4th December, 1922, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Secretary, Schools Committee—Intimating that Mr. Narayan Vishwanath Mandlik, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, and Mr. N. M. Joshi, members of the Schools Committee will retire at the end of the current calendar year and (b) Election of four members.

2. Letter from Mr. K. S. Sanghani—Regarding the acquisition of his client's property at Portuguese Church Road by the Municipality.

3. Letter from Mr. K. D. Ravat—Regarding the Tramway Company's refusal to fix a motor board at a position selected by him in his premises No. 15, Borbhat Lane, Pan-nawadi.

4. Letter from Visram Teja—Regarding his dismissal from Municipal service.

5. Letters from Messrs. Vishnu Hari Athavale—Regarding the cutting off of the down take pipe from the storage tank to the flushing tank of premises No. 39-41, 2nd Pan-nawadi.

6. Letter from Mr. Pandit Venkatar—Suggesting that portions of Queen's Road in front of the Corporation's new Market Road Railway Stations should be marked off where all motor cars, motor cycles, etc., should be made to drive very cautiously and slowly in order to avoid accidents.

7. Letter from Mr. W. L. Kail, B. A.—Suggesting that boys may be employed for the work of opening and closing hydrants instead of grown up persons.

8. Letter from Mr. Karmali Jivraj—Suggesting that the Corporation should prevent the slaughter of aged animals at the Bhandra Slaughter House.

9. Letter from Mr. Pranlal Vardhaman Modi—Requesting the Corporation to support his application to the Government Forest Department for leasing to him a plot of land at Ghatkoper for running an agricultural farm.

10. Letter from Mr. Bhachandra Vishnu and others—Regarding the condition of the Carrol Road locality.

11-13. Letters from Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, President of Public meetings of the Depressed Classes—Forwarding resolutions passed at the Meetings (II), requesting that free and compulsory primary education may be introduced amongst the Depressed Classes and that old shawls may not be demolished unless proper accommodation has been provided for the tenants, (12) thanking the Corporation for removing the bar on Halakhodra against travelling in tram cars and (13) protesting against Mr. Padbhiri's speech against the national party in a meeting of the Depressed Classes held at the Schools Committee to select more students for the first year of the Training College.

14. Letter from Mr. S. L. Lopez—Suggesting that Chowpaty, Malabar Hill and Cumbar Bazaar localities may be developed for residential purposes.

15. Letter from the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Mothers' Day League—Applying for an annual contribution to the League.

16. Letter from Mr. K. D. Umrigar and others—Regarding insufficient supply of water at Taher Building, Powalla Street.

17. Recommending sanction to Mr. K. R. Ranina, Municipal Storekeeper, being allowed to draw a maximum salary of his post, viz. Rs. 450 plus 40 W. A. from 1st October 1922.

18. Recommending a grant of Rs. 12,200 to supplement the Budget provisions for Malabar Messengers.

19. Recommending a grant of Rs. 3,610 for constructing an iron host at the Colaba Fire Brigade Station for drying fire hose.

20. Recommending that in reply to this letter, regarding the condition of De Laide B. Hill localities, the Corporation should be informed that the Corporation has been informed of the effect of the Commissioner's report.

21. Recommending that a letter from Mr. B. Gokhale, M. L. A., regarding the nuisance caused by the throwing of rubbish and remnants of food, etc., in the open chowk of Mahomed Building, Sadashiv Street, Kandivadi, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

22. Recommending sanction to the advance of Rs. 3,000 already made for meeting the cost of an Electric Home Light Set purchased from Messrs. J. S. Powar and Sons, Electric House being treated as a Budget grant.

23. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,700 to meet an excess over the Budget provision for Public Lighting for the year 1921-22.

24. Recommending grants of Rs. 8,250 and Rs. 22,200 to supplement the Budget provisions for Road Watering.

25. Forwarding certain letters from the Municipal Auditors pointing out irregularities, etc., in the Municipal accounts together with the orders passed by the Standing Committee thereon.

26. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the condition of Mathew Road, in the City, be recorded.

27. Recommending that a letter from Mr. S. L. Lopez, inviting attention to the condition of roads, etc., in the City be recorded.

28. Recommending that a letter from Mr. T. R. Shroff and others, regarding the nuisance caused by the choking of drains by the debris of a fallen house in 2nd Bhoiwada Road, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

29. Recommending that in reply to this letter, regarding the proposed acquisition of a portion of Chinoy's Chawl, Sun Mill Road, near the J. S. Powar and Sons' Electric House, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

30. Recommending sanction to Captain Flinders, Superintendent of Markets, being allowed to act as the stage of Rs. 800 per month in the grade of Rs. 700-50-1,000 in advance of due date and to the Personal Allowance of Rs. 100 per month drawn by him being discontinued with effect from 1st October 1922.

31. Recommending sanction to the work of the construction of a cold Storage at the Arthur Crawford Markets being completed at an enhanced cost of Rs. 92,456.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

bay Telephone Company's revised proposals in connection with the renewal of their agreements with the Municipality in respect of water supply at Bhandra Station.

38. Regarding the question of increasing the water supply at Bhandra Station.

39. Suggesting an amendment of the Municipal Act so as to provide that ice shall not be manufactured on any premises without a license.

40. Giving certain particulars about foot-paths in the City.

41. Forwarding for approval plans and an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,24,600 for the work of constructing the Mastan Tank Primary School.

42. Reporting on a suggestion for the provision of temporary accommodation for bathers at the Back Bay for keeping their clothes, etc.

43. Recommending approval to an agreement being entered into with the owner of a property adjoining a public well at Gun Carriage Street in respect of certain illegal encroachments made by him on the land surrounding the well.

44. Requesting sanction to a Municipal well property at Channapady being sold by public auction.

45. Requesting sanction to a new road running eastwards from Pedder Road being named "Carmichael Road."

46. Requesting approval to the cost of the improvement of private streets of Eghinstone Bridge Low Level Road being declared by him to be improvement expenses and recovered by instalments.

47. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

48. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of wholesome food stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

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50. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of wholesome food stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

51. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of wholesome food stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

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66. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of wholesome food stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

67. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of wholesome food stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

nal in the Cathedral Street vicinity of the Roman Catholic Cathedral ought to be removed or converted into an underground urinal and (87). For requesting the Commissioner to represent to the City Improvement Trust the urgent necessity of making an improvement scheme for the Kamatipura District and of taking steps to provide housing accommodation for the poorer classes preferentially those displaced by the Scheme.

88. From Mr. Jammada M. Mehta, seconded by Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai.—For suggesting to Government that the polling day at the next Municipal General Elections should be declared a public holiday.

89-90. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas.—(89). For requesting the Commissioner to reserve at least two funds every year for backward classes in connection with the Scheme for training Indian Midwives in Municipal Maternity Homes and (90). For expressing opinion that the Sanatorium at Bhigwada and the Princess Street Tuberculosis Dispensary should be named after the late Dr. J. A. Turner.

91. From Mr. B. G. Patelkar.—For requesting the Commissioner to invite the attention of the Commissioner of Police to the delinquencies committed at Naigum Cross Road and at Haji Bunder, Sewri, and the robberies frequently committed in the northern portion of the Island and to inform the Corporation of the action taken by that officer in the matter.

92. From Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master.—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding the pollution of the localities round about Barty Road and Depot owing to the location of the Kutchi and the existence of an open drain in these localities, etc.

93. From Mr. Jehangir B. Boman-Behram, seconded by Mr. B. D. Hughes.—For expressing a report as to the desirability of obtaining power to control the profession of farriers.

94. From Mr. Hosenbhai A. Talbot, seconded by Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhrie.—For expressing regret at the death of Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya.

95-96. From Mr. Hosenbhai M. Rahimtoola.—(95). For requesting the Commissioner to make the area allotted as a recreation ground behind the Municipal School on the

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE
HOUSING SOCIETY, LTD.

DADAR-MATUNGA ESTATE.

APPLICANTS for plots on the above estate are informed that the interest accrued on securities deposited by them, with the Bombay Improvement Trust will be paid at the Office of the undersigned on week days between 12 to 4 p.m.

J. L. MEHTA.

Hon. Secretary.

45 Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay.

C14966

PRIZE VESSEL.

THE undernoted vessel will be sold as she lies (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to:-

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.

BULLOCK BROS. & CO., LD.

Rangoon.

BINNY & CO. (MADRAS), LD.

Madras.

Name. Tonnage. Built. Position.
"KARA DENIZ" 5012 3359 1890 Bombay.
(Formerly "Darmstadt")

NOTICE.

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAD.

THE following allotment letters and share split tickets of the Gaekwar Industrials Limited have been LOST or MISLAD. Any claim in respect thereof should be notified within one month at the registered office of the Company, Race Course Road, Baroda. Otherwise Duplicate will be issued to the undermentioned owners.

For the Gaekwar Industrials Ltd.,
L. P. DESAI,
Secretary.

Baroda, date, 24th Nov. 1922.

Name of Shareholder.	Allotment Letter.	No. of shares.
1. Amaralal Dhyabhai	1907	20
2. Jannadas Kalidas Modi	1467	5
3. Vyas Mulji Harishanker	575	1
4. Gajanan Gangadhar Shile-dar	Split ticket	No. 275 5
5. Gaya Bihari	Split ticket	No. 274 2

C14959

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND
WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT an interim Dividend for the six months ended 30th September, 1922, at the rate of Rs. 600 per whole and Rs. 300 per half share, free of Income Tax, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Sudama House, Sport Road, Ballard Estate, on and after THURSDAY, the 7th day of December, 1922, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 2nd December, 1922.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 13th December, 1922, to WEDNESDAY the 15th December, 1922, both days inclusive.

Dividend Warrants will be posted in due course to the Registered addresses of Shareholders. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay on the receipt of this notice.

By Order of the Board,

MORARJEE GOKULDAS & CO.,

Agents, The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.,
46, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay,
24th November, 1922.

C14951

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE
JURISDICTION.

E 5206. 20-11-22.

No. 5238. 24-11-22.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DEVSI DESAI, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, merchant, a widower, residing at Bhat Bazar, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, deceased.

PASSOO DEVSI, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, merchant, residing at Bhat Bazar, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this seventeenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirtieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the
High Court
at Bombay.(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 17th day of November, 1922.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C14970

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Messrs. JAMNADAS NARAYANAS, MOTIWALLA, BHASWANTAS NARAYANAS, MOTIWALLA, DAMODARAS DEVIDAS, MOTIWALLA, MANECKDAL DEVIDAS, MOTIWALLA, and MANGALDAS NAGINDAS, the Trustees of the Trust of the Temple of Shri Laxminarayana of 8th Kallandias Kirpanam have contracted to sell to their clients the undermentioned property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise, however, in the said property or any part thereof is hereby requested to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice has not been received.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:-

All that piece or parcel of Fazzandari land or ground together with messuage tenement and building standing thereon situate lying and being at Dady Seth Agiary Street, containing by admeasurement 240 square yards and bounded on the north by the Anantwadi Gully, on the South by the property of Vasudoo Bapuji and a private passage, on the East formerly by the property of Gajanan Moreswar and now by the property of Haridas Parmanandas and others and on the West by the property of Vasudoo Bapuji, bearing Collector's Old No. 376 New No. 2250, Old Survey No. 261 and New Survey No. 398 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 4162 and Street No. 1.

Dated this 22nd day of November 1922.

LITTLE & CO.,

Attorneys for the Purchasers.
C14967IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 472 of 1922.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 17th day of October 1922.

Summons to answer Plaintiff under section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) MORARJI KESHWJI and (2) TULSIDAS KESHWJI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants and Commission Agents, residing at Cathedral Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) VAIDYA TRIBHUKAL JATA-SHANKER, (2) BHAGWANJI NEMICHAND, (3) KOOVERJI VASANJI (4) KALLIANJI BHIKHA Alias PARMANAND, (5) JADAVJI JAMNADAS and (6) DWARKADAS VIRCHAND RANGWALLA, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Cathedral Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, Defendants.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SHETH DEVKARAN MULJI, MOHANLAL CHUNILAL and CHIMANLAL NATHUBHAI were for some time past doing business in Mill Stores and also as General Importers at 88, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay and at Ahmedabad under the name and style of Messrs. Mangaldas Chimmanlal and Co. The said firm has been dissolved as at the date of this notice. The said business has been continued by Chimanlal Nathubhai under the same name. The retiring partners Devkaran Mulji and Mohanlal Chundlal have nothing to do with the said new business and the liabilities arising therefrom or therein.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,

Attorneys for Sheth Devkaran Mulji and Mohanlal Chundlal and Chimanlal Nathubhai partners of the dissolved firm of Messrs. Mangaldas Chimmanlal and Company.

Bombay, Nanabhai Lane,

24th November, 1922.

C14967

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 733 of 1913.

KRISHNAJI ANANT JOSHI, Plaintiff

Vs.

SARDAR MANAJI COOVERJI RAJE SHIRKE and others, Defendants.

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AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

No. 58, Humam Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4663.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Auction Sale of Engineering and Miscellaneous Stores such as Bolts and Nuts, Fire-burns, C. I. Scraps, W. I. Scrap, Marine Boilers Sledge Hammers, Dogspikes, Fishplates, Horseshoes and Nails, Cart Wheels, Crab Winches, Jacks, Cast Steel Bars Shackles, Lift and Force Pumps, Rubber Hosepipe, Coir and Manila Rope, Miscellaneous Leather Stores, Mess Tins, Cleats, Wall Plugs and Switches and Miscellaneous Hand Tools, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, 1922, and following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the above-named goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down. The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Anant Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 72 SOLID MOTOR LORRY TYRES.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th November, 1922, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, 55, Adam Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned, the following goods:-

72 Solid Motor Lorry Tyres of different sizes, manufactured by Messrs. Charles Mack

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.

A Screen Romance of Great Power

"KILDARE OF STOR"

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.

R. Courteneidge & W. Holloway's London Co.

"THE BIRD OF PARADISE"

Plans at Rose & Co. Ltd.

Next Thursday at 6-30 p.m.

Farewell Recital by

ALFRED MIROVITCH

The World famous Russian Composer—Pianist

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

HAROLD LLOYD

"I DO"

Spend a laughter honey-moon with Lloyd and his Lloyd in Land Land!

PATHE presents

The most sensational Boxing film of modern times.

SIKI

VERSUS

CARPENTIER

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE MILE-A-MINUTE SERIAL

"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"

BY THE THRILL-MINUTE

STUNT KING

CHARLES HUTCHISON

Life means nothing to Hutch. The greater the risks the better he likes them.

NO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

WILL INSURE HIM.

"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"

"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"

"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"

EPISODES 10, 11, 12.

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS

SATI-TORAL

IN 7 ACTS

PRODUCED BY

KOHINOOR FILMS Co.

WITH PATHE GAZETTE.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

EXTRA SHOWS ON SAT. AND SUN.

at 3-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICABLE STORES

advertised for sale on the 13th November, 1922, has been POSTPONED to 27th November, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. when all stores mentioned in former notification will be sold.

Further under instructions from The Ord.

nance Officer I.C. Ordinance Depot Bombay the following stores will be sold at 11 a.m. on the premises of the said Depot on TUESDAY, the 27th November 1922 behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.

Brass, copper and other metals, Blankets, doosootie, sewing machines, telephones and other at res.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

NUSSEERWANJI SORABJI & Co., Government Auctioneers.

71 Frere Road, Moghul House, Fort, Bombay

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

55 Madras Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Auction sale of Khaki Kullies, Flannel Drapers, Kitting Serge, Jackets, Mosquito netting, Sewing Cotton, Kithago, Coats, Fur, Waist-coats, Combination for Ladies, Cuffs, Vests for Ladies, Leather Gloves, Capes, Mackintosh with hood, heavy women's trousers, Jackets Light woollen, Shoes Munda, Helmet, Pith Hats, Horse Rug, Frocks, Cardigan Jackets, Sashes Anti Gas, Cotton Drawers Blouse gowns, Bunting blue-black, Flannel Blue Grey, Wh. Jaconette Blouse, Cloth, Cape, Comforters, Dugri Cloth Pillow Cases, Pillow Slips, Pillow covers, Bed Sheets, Brushing, Mattress cases, Navy Canvas Gunny Canvas, English Canvas, Mattresses with Cocoonat cover, Weaving Hammering paper, Flax Thread, House-rires, Safety Pins, Canvas Shields, Calico Dammed, warm Coats, nowers, etc., etc.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th November, 1922, and the following days daily at 10-30 a.m. Messrs.

MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction the above mentioned goods by order of the Controller (Sales) at the Colaba Depot (old army clothing factory). Sales are subject to certain conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the Controller (Sales) and which will be read before the commencement of the Auction sale.

For inspection of Goods apply to Depot officer or the Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th November, 1922.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 24th

Months	To-day's Price
Nov.	14 08 1/2
Dec.	14 04 1/2
Jan.	13 88 1/2
Feb.	13 88 1/2
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's public lecture "Ethics of Zoroastrianism" (exclusively for Parsis) Sir Cowaji Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

Red Cross Week Cricket Carnival: 1st match Europeans and Parsis vs. Hindus and Mahomedans, the Esplanade, 11 a.m.

Lady Fletcher will hold a final lecture at Bishop's Lodge, at 10 a.m.

Meetings of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Kharvel and the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited, at 3 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. respectively.

National Medical College—Post-graduate course, Dr. S. K. Vaidya, M. R. C. S. D. F. H. at 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 29.

Meeting of the Standing Committee at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Mr. K. D. Varkadas' lecture on "Legislation and Labour", the Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 30.

Women's Council Parliamentary Sub-committee lecture on "Women in the Legal Profession" at 5-30 p.m., at the Seva Sadan, Harvey Road, Gamdevi. Speaker: Miss B. A. Engineer.

FRIDAY, December 1.

Public lecture by Dr. Tagore on "A Vision of India's History", Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). Admission by tickets.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS)

	Arr.	Dep.
Anglo Mail	17 0	18 3
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 1
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	13 3
Madras Mail	14 40	21 2
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Andhra & Orissa Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	12 00	7 50
Dahli & Lucknow Express	9 0	27 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. & C. I. (COLABAY)

	Arr.	Dep.
Coimbatore-Poona Mail	13 35	16 0
Surat Mail	11 15	20 3
Delhi Express	6 30	20 58
Coimbatore Express	7 45	21 38
Express	21 40	7 8

Dahli Express Trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regiment, A. F. (India), will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhat writes: "I intend to stand as a candidate for the General Election of Municipal Councillor in D Ward."

RAO SAHEB M. D. RANE'S CANDIDATURE.

Rao Saheb M. D. Rane (Retired Senior Superintendent, P. W. D.) is standing as a candidate for election at the ensuing Corporation from G (Mahim) Ward.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The profits of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., for the six months ending 30th September, 1922, including the balance brought forward from the last year amount to Rs. 1,08,824-10 which the Board of Directors have decided to carry forward to the current half year.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

As there are 11 candidates, namely, Messrs. V. A. Desai, Osman Sahani, J. B. Patel, Anantaram Vankar, S. S. Silam, I. L. Kaji, Hanraj P. Thackersey, S. V. Puntambekar, G. V. Jaykar, H. F. Maniar and M. Bhandare for the election of six delegates to the Gaya Congress, the polling will take place on Sunday, the 2nd December, between 8-30 to 12 in the morning and 4 to 8 in the evening at the headquarters, No. 2, Ripon Road.

THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD.

We have received the following three Calendars:—(1) The Tilkal Calendar in silver, (2) Indian Laid Calendar and (3) Persia Calendar for 1922, sent by the firm of the Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy (Post Box 151, Madras). They are very attractive looking in their get-up, printing and prominence. The Tilkal Calendar nicely printed in colours, is excellent and so is the Persia Calendar. The Persia Calendar is the best of the three. The enterprising firm deserves support for their best production.

PROPRIETARY AND FORT HIGH SCHOOL SILVER JUBILEE.

The Silver Jubilee celebrations of the above School took place on Thursday and Friday last. The School building was prettily decorated with flags and lanterns. On the first day the boys sang the Jubilee song and went through a programme of music. There was also an Indian concert. Sweets, chocolates and toys were then given to the boys. The next day there was a variety performance of gymnastic feats by the boys. Sports were held for two days on the Gwalior Tank playground. All the events were well contested specially the Boy Scouts signalling. At the end one of the proprietors and principals of the School, Mr. H. P. Talwar, gave a prize of Rs. 100 to the Matriculation and other examinations and also for efficiency in sports, Scout signalling, etc.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

H. I. M. the Shah of Persia, being pleased with the reception accorded to him, thought he was passing privately through Bombay, has conferred the distinguished title of "Malek-ut-tajjar" on Mr. Mahomed Jafar Shustri who placed his name in the list of his subjects. Owing, however, to previous arrangement the Shah could not see his way to accept his programme and left Bombay on the 24th by a S. S. Warsaw.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE. A meeting of the Managing Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. in the Headquarters.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of this Society a public lecture will be delivered on "The Social Fabric of the East and the West", by Mr. J. K.

RAMAKRISHNA LODGE T. S., DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Ramakrishna Lodge, Dadar, it has been arranged to hold weekly study classes, commencing from Monday, the 27th instant, between the hours of 8-30 p.m. and 9-15 p.m., at Pandit's House, 10 Mr. N. Gupta, Lady Jamsheji Road, Dadar. The classes are open to members and sympathisers.

DR. TAGORE'S LECTURE FOR PARSIS.

Under the joint auspices of the Parsi Central Association, the Zoroastrian Association and the Rathedar Mandal, Dr. Sir Rabindranath Tagore will deliver a public lecture to-day (Monday) on "Ethics of Zoroastrianism" at Sir Cowaji Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), exclusively for the Parsis, who are invited to attend. The lecture will be presided over by Hon. Justice Mr. Dinshaw Mulla who will propose a vote of thanks. The lecture will be held in the hall reserved for the members only.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

F. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The general meeting of the F. Ward District C. C. will be held on Wednesday next (the 29th instant) at the Head Office (Ghaswala Building, near Parel Tram Terminus) at 9 a.m., instead of on Saturday as previously announced.

DR. TAGORE'S PUBLIC LECTURE.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore will deliver a public cosmopolitan lecture on "A Vision of India's History" on Friday next (the 1st December) at the Excelsior Theatre at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when admission will be by tickets only, ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 5, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Santiniketan University Fund.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The annual prize-distribution of the above Institution will take place at Ram Bhuvan Hall at the premises of the Institution at Sandhurst Road on Friday next (the 1st December) at 5 p.m. (S. T.). Hon. Dr. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvali, Kt., will preside. A short select programme in music will be gone through.

ETHICS OF ZOROASTRIANISM.

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadwala Building, 172, Hornby Road (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) Prof. Dr. M. Winternitz of the Prague University will deliver a discourse on "The Ethics of Zoroastrianism from a Comparative point of view." The Hon. Justice Mr. Dinshaw F. Mulla will preside on the occasion.

LECTURE ON HOUSING PROBLEM.

A public lecture on housing problem in 1922 will be delivered by Mr. Mancherjee E. Joshi, Assistant Engineer, Bombay Municipality, under the auspices of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute, at 6 p.m. on Tuesday next (the 28th instant), in the hall of the City Improvement Trust, Mr. H. B. Chavhan, M.A., Bombay Municipal Commissioner, will preside.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday (the 29th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when the following papers, to be read:—(1) "A Strange Folklore of Kathiawar regarding a ghost marrying a living bride" by Mr. S. S. Mehta, B.A. (2) "The Taint of the Flower of the Japanese" by Dr. Jivanji Jamsheji Modi. (3) "The Khutha of the Mahomedans and the Dasturi of the Parsis", by Dr. J. J. Modi.

ALL-INDIA NAYEE CONFERENCE.

The Secretary of the Nayee Brahman Mahasabha writes from Agartala: "The next session of the All-India Nayee Conference will be held at Cawnpore on the 27th and 28th December, 1922. On the occasion of the Conference the Mahasabha is to perform the opening ceremony of a Gurukul (a free residential school). The Nayee Brahman Sabha, Cawnpore, has managed for free board and lodging of the visitors and delegates to the Conference. Intending visitors may communicate with the President, Reception Committee, All-India Nayee Conference, Cawnpore, before their arrival, so that volunteers receive them at the Cawnpore Railway Station.

ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE OF INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

The 9th session of the All-India Indian Christian Conference will begin on the evening of the 27th December and will continue on the 28th, 29th and, if necessary, on the morning of the 30th December, 1922. The meetings will be held in the hall of the Christian College, Lucknow, Gola Gunj. Those who are intending to be present should inform the Secretary not later than the 8th of December, 1922.

CORONER'S COURT.

KNOCKED DOWN BY CARRIAGE.

At the Coroner's Court, on Sunday, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of one Bhagobai (68) who was accidentally knocked down by a private Victoria on the 23rd instant at about 8 a.m.

Mr. Byramji Hormuji, a grass merchant residing at Masagao, said on the day in question about 8-15 a.m. he was in a private carriage—a victoria belonging to Mr. Nusservani Cureetji—and was going from Mahalaxmi to Grant Road along Arthur Road. The deceased who had some tiffin-carriers on her head commenced crossing the road from his left. The driver shouted to her. The Police came and took her to the J. J. Hospital. She was conscious. There was heavy traffic on the road. Deceased was about five paces from the carriage when it was knocked down. The carriage was moving slowly. The driver tried to stop, but the deceased after going in towards the foot path found a cart in her way and again came towards the horse. She would have escaped if she had not turned back. The driver, according to witness, could not have done more to avoid her.

Mr. Nusservani Cureetji, the owner of the carriage corroborated the statement.

The medical evidence showed that death was due to shock following the injury. After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the death of Bhagobai was caused by her having been accidentally knocked down by a private Victoria.

The Government of India have decided, provided the new system of the distribution coal works on the whole satisfactory, to remove the embargo on its export from the 1st January next.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SENTENCED FOR ASSAULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, before Mr. B. K. Kulkarni, Acting Third Precinct Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sawant charged Shabbudin Mahomed, a motor driver with voluntarily causing hurt to Mahomed Abdul Rahim, also a motor driver.

Mr. P. K. Kulkarni, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The complainant, said he was a boy of 12 years of age, and was on the 7th instant his master ordered him to take his luggage to the Yacht Club Chambers, but as he had forgotten to bring one box belonging to Lieut. Hughes from R. I. M. S. "Hardinge", he went to R. I. M. S. "Clive" to get it. He was on the 7th instant at about 2 p.m. when his master was dining in a room with other officers. The complainant went near the dining-room to see whether his master was there. He (the complainant) saw his master there and he went along forward, when the butler approached him. While the complainant was enquiring about the health of the butler, the accused came from behind, gave him a slap on his neck and asked him who he (the complainant) was. When he got the answer he could not speak anything. Thereupon the butler replied to the accused that witness was the cabin-boy of the First Lieutenant. The accused, instead of being satisfied with the answer, gave witness another slap on his face and said "Jao, Jao". While witness was going away the accused gave him a kick from behind. When witness was on the stairs, he saw the accused gave him another kick from behind. Witness, thereupon, reported the matter to his master.

The accused in his statement said that the complainant came on board the ship and passed the ward-room and stared through the door and the window. He was the only officer standing at the door. The other officers had already finished their meals. The complainant's action annoyed him. He (the accused) went out and ordered him off the ship. He was standing talking to the other servants. He had never seen the complainant before and did not know who he was. He denied him of the ship, he did not know who he was. He caught hold of him by the back of the neck and pushed him. He admitted having said "I don't care a damn."

Court:—"Did you think I slanted him?" Accused:—"I do not think I slanted him." Court:—"Did you kick the complainant?" Accused:—"I pushed him with my foot." The Magistrate in his judgment observed that the accused wantonly assaulted the complainant. He, therefore, convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default to suffer two months' hard labour. If the fine be recovered, he was ordered to be released. The complainant was awarded the cost of Rs. 25 by way of compensation.

FINED FOR CAUSING HURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, before Mr. C. P. Kulkarni, Acting Third Precinct Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sawant charged Shabbudin Mahomed, a motor driver with voluntarily causing hurt to Mahomed Abdul Rahim, also a motor driver.

Mr. Vaz, pleader, defended the accused. The prosecution case was that on the 26th instant at 9-30 a.m. while the complainant was in his room the accused entered his room and held him by the neck and pushed him. The accused was subsequently arrested by the police. The accused pleaded guilty and said he was feverish at the time and was mentally worried.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default to suffer two months' hard labour. If the fine be recovered, he was ordered to be released. The complainant was awarded the cost of Rs. 25 by way of compensation.

THE WHEAT POSITION.

According to the returns received in the Department of Statistics, the total imports of wheat by rail, river and sea into the ports of Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta during the week ending 11th November, 1922, were 19,223 tons, as against 13,751 tons and 16,722 tons in the corresponding period of 1921 and 1920, respectively. For the same period the total exports by sea to foreign countries were 15,958 tons, as against 60 tons and 83 tons in the corresponding period of 1921 and 1920, respectively.

	From 1st April to 11th November, 1922.	From 1st April to 11th November, 1921.	From 1st April to 11th November, 1920.
Imports	19,223	13,751	16,722
Exports	15,958	60	83
Total	3,265	13,691	16,639

*According to the final wheat forecast issued on 10th August, 1922, the total production of wheat for 1921-22 is estimated at 9,913,000 tons as against 6,700,000 tons, the revised final estimate of 1920-21.

JUTE POSITION.

The arrival of raw jute into Calcutta by all routes and the imports of raw jute by rail and steamers into the mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade block were in bales of 400 lbs. each as follows:

	For week ending 11th November, 1922.	For week ending 11th November, 1921.	For week ending 11th November, 1920.
Into Calcutta (by all routes)	139,669	139,669	139,669
Into the mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade block	38,942	38,942	38,942
Into Calcutta (by all routes)	139,669	139,669	139,669
Into the mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade block	38,942	38,942	38,942

The arrivals from the beginning of the present season (1st July, 1922) to 11th November, 1922, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding two years were:—

foreign countries from the beginning of the present season (1st July, 1922) to 11th Feb. 1922, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding two years was as follows:

From Calcutta and Chittagong, 1922, Bales, 1,115,536.	From Calcutta and Chittagong, 1921, Bales, 944,927.	From Calcutta and Chittagong, 1920, Bales, 944,927.
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The total exports of gunny bags and gunny cloth by sea from Calcutta from the beginning of January, were:—

Gunny bags, Number, 1922, 938,315,561.	Gunny bags, Number, 1921, 938,315,561.	Gunny bags, Number, 1920, 938,315,561.
Gunny cloth, Yards, 1922, 1,076,855,517.	Gunny cloth, Yards, 1921, 1,076,855,517.	Gunny cloth, Yards, 1920, 1,076,855,517.
Gunny bags, Tons, 1921, 345,683,699.	Gunny bags, Tons, 1921, 345,683,699.	Gunny bags, Tons, 1921, 345,683,699.
Gunny cloth, Tons, 1921, 236,753,144.	Gunny cloth, Tons, 1921, 236,753,144.	Gunny cloth, Tons, 1921, 236,753,144.

The total output of jute in the season

The total output of jute in the season 1922

is estimated at 4,236,800 bales of 400 lbs. as against 4,063,900 bales in 1921 (including imports from Nepal).

COTTON POSITION.

The arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay by rail and sea (foreign and coastwise) during the week ending 9th November, 1922, were 15,226 (a) bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 31,646 (a) bales in the corresponding period of 1921. The total arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay from 1st September, 1922 to 9th November, 1922, were 68,251 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 325,125 bales during the corresponding period of 1921.

The estimated stock of raw cotton in Bombay on the 9th November, 1922, was 336,094 2,691,652.

The total imports during the week ending 11th November, 1922, of cotton piecegoods by sea from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, and Rangoon amounted to 42 million yards, as against 25 and 22 million yards in the corresponding period of 1921 and 1920, respectively.

The total quantity of piecegoods (Indian and foreign) despatched during the same period by rail from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Madras amounted to 1,728, tons, as against 1,236 tons in 1921 and 2,249 tons in 1920.

"According to the Supplementary cotton forecast issued on the 29th April, 1922, the total production of cotton for 1921-22 is estimated at 4,463,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 3,691,000 bales, the revised estimate for 1920-21.

The estimated arrivals of paddy and rice expressed in cargo rice by rail and boat into Rangoon and Basra from 1st January to 11th November, 1922, compared with the corresponding period of previous years, were approximately as below:—

	From 1st January to 11th November, 1922.	From 1st January to 11th November, 1921.	From 1st January to 11th November, 1920.
Rangoon, total tons, 232,300.	Rangoon, total tons, 232,300.	Rangoon, total tons, 232,300.	Rangoon, total tons, 232,300.
Basra, total tons, 1,645,000.	Basra, total tons, 1,645,000.	Basra, total tons, 1,645,000.	Basra, total tons, 1,645,000.
Total, 1,877,300 tons.	Total, 1,877,300 tons.	Total, 1,877,300 tons.	Total, 1,877,300 tons.

The imports of rice into Calcutta by all routes from 1st January to 11th November, 1922, amounted to 41,515 tons, as against 45,476 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

Rice entered for shipment to foreign ports from Calcutta from 1st January to 11th November, 1922, amounted to 1,321,503 tons and 89,674 tons, respectively, as against 798,939 tons and 17,988 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

The coastwise exports of rice from Rangoon to all India, excluding Burma, provincial ports, during the week ending 11th November, 1922, amounted to 20,000 tons, of which 46 tons were consigned to Calcutta.

INDIA'S CULTURAL OUTLOOK.

DR. TAGORE WELCOMED BY PATHARE PRABHU SAMAJ.

On Sunday evening at the Sir Cowaji Jehangir Hall Post Rabindranath Tagore was accorded a hearty reception by the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj when a large number of ladies and gentlemen gathered together to offer the poet an enthusiastic and cordial welcome. After the preliminary items of invocation and welcome songs being rendered by Mr. N. N. Zia and Miss Anandabai, the poet was welcomed by Mr. N. N. Zia and Miss Anandabai. The poet was welcomed by Mr. N. N. Zia and Miss Anandabai. The poet was welcomed by Mr. N. N. Zia and Miss Anandabai.

TRUE IDEALS OF EDUCATION.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore then said that he had come amongst them on begging expedition. It was a great surprise to him that the Pathare Prabhu community had invited him to put before them the ideal of his mission. He hoped they had heard about the University which he had founded. They may have heard that he was spending his life in education in his village pursuing a literary career producing dramas and poems. When he was 40 years of age a call came to him to leave this dreary life and occupy himself in literary pursuits. It was difficult for him even now to say what it was that impelled him to come out from the busy world and to seek a life that was different from that of the rest of mankind.

At an early age he had left that the education system then prevailing, was a thing apart from real life and made it colorless and mechanical. He felt that such education was like artificial food which was given to children. It was a cruel tyranny from which he suffered. The tyranny of a lifeless education. He, therefore, felt that it was his mission to supply some idealism, as far as lay in his power. He, therefore, founded an institution where he thought children can breathe the atmosphere of freedom. He resided at his institution as the students were absolutely free, but who were now the best of his students and were doing useful work for the community. He used to give them perfect freedom in their activity. After their morning study in the afternoon they used to have rest and in the evening he used to recite to them the Ramayan and Mahabharat and at times they had dramatic performances. Now he had students from all parts of India. The real atmosphere of culture was created in them.

POLLY OF THE WEST.

He then dwelt at length on his mission to the West where he saw men trying to solve problems of life, but in vain because they built their ideal on nationalism, viz the interests of their country first and foremost. He said that the cause of a large share of the misery of the world. In 1918 when he was lecturing large gatherings in the United States on Nationalism his ideas were not accepted by them. They thought that he did not understand nationalism. He was glad however, now to see that the nations of the West were in agreement with his ideas now. He felt that India had a greater message to give to the world the message of love and humanity. So long as the West exploited slavery yearned for and domination of one country over the other they did not understand the true meaning of nationalism. India was the land of civilization and culture and he left it was left to India to impart the message of love to the world. In his University he had invited men of culture from the West who would sit with the men of the East in common brotherhood and help to give to the world the message

of the great master. At the end he appealed for funds for his University.

After some recitations and songs suitable to the occasion the meeting dispersed with a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Tagore proposed by Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar.

DR. TAGORE IN TRAVANCORE.

[APPRECIATION OF A LOCAL INSTITUTION.]

A correspondent writes from Alwayr Travancore under date 22nd November:—

On last Saturday Nov. 17th Dr. Tagore opened the new Hostel Buildings of the Union Christian College, which is a purely residential institution. Mr. Varki, Principal, in welcoming the poet, who was accompanied by Mr. Andrews, referred to the fact that India had found her way again in Rabindranath and pointed out how on account of the poet's being a golden link between the East and West, he was better fitted than anyone else to lead our country in matters educational, wherein a nice harmonizing of the best in the East and the West was essential. Dr. Tagore, who seems to have been greatly struck by the possibilities of the College, replying said:—"From what I have heard about the ideal of this institution and the methods which you have adopted for carrying on education in this College, I find that it has a great resemblance to the institution I have started. You have the same ideals which we have in Santiniketan." In explaining his ideals, Dr. Tagore then referred to his mission, which dawned on him, on feeling, during his late tour in Europe, how completely the West had severed him as its poet. His mission, he said, was to open up the heart of India to intellectual and spiritual communication with the outer world. He denounced vainglorious patriotism and political catchphrases, and advised all true patriots to release India from her spiritual and intellectual imprisonment, by learning more about her than they did, by realising national unity, and by offering their culture to the other cultures of the world.

Mr. Andrews, who followed, expressed great satisfaction of the methods of the institution, adding that he felt as if he were in Santiniketan itself. During his visit to Travancore in the near future, he has promised to spend a few days at the College.

Dr. Tagore and Mr. Andrews were then asked to plant two mango-plants to commemorate their visit. Amidst cheers, the Principal next announced an anonymous donation of Rs. 300/- to the College for the formation of a Special Library of Poetical Literature with books in many languages as possible, to be called after the name of Dr. Tagore. With cheers to the distinguished guests, the meeting terminated.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

The Khilafat Conference has opened its 11th day to-day with Prof. Sherwani of Ligarh in the chair. After referring to the satisfaction of the Moslem world at the success of the Turkish arms, the President remarked that if the dismissed Sheikh-ul-Islam be brought to India the Indians would know how to welcome him. He said, "There must not be any change in their belief which is the attainment of Swaraj in their principle which is non-violent on co-operation but so far as the means attaining their object are concerned they may change and are changing." The conference is adjourned till to-morrow.

COUNCIL ENTRY REFERRED TO GAYA SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The Central Khilafat Committee has considered the recommendations of the Khilafat Inquiry Committee and accepted its recommendation with regard to the continuance of the boycott of Government educational institutions but the recommendation regarding the boycott of the Legislative Councils was referred to the forthcoming All-India Khilafat Conference at Gaya

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PUBLIC LECTURE

BY
RABINDRANATH TAGORE
ON
'A VISION OF INDIA'S HISTORY'
AT
EXCELSIOR THEATRE, FRIDAY, DEC. 1

6-15 P. M. (S.T.)
Admission by Tickets: Rs. 5, Rs. 3, 2, 1.
Plan Open at Excelsior Theatre from
Monday, Nov. 27

PROCEEDS WILL GO TO SANTINIKETAN INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Monday, November 27, 1922

THE RIGHT DECISION.

We have already sufficiently expressed our view regarding the proposal of a section of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee about entry into the Councils. The retiring All-India Congress Committee, which met in Calcutta last week, would have been perfectly within its rights to have rejected the proposal summarily as being no more within its purview than that of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee. The Committee, however, decided to consider the proposal in an apparently though not really modified form which suggested merely contesting of elections. The result was that though the discussion lasted four days, the conflict of views was too pronounced to secure a decision acceptable to the country. In view of this, on the motion of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Committee decided that the consideration of this question as well as of other questions raised by the recommendations of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee should be adjourned and should be taken up at the Gaya Congress. This is the only wise decision that the retiring All-India Congress Committee could take and we trust the lesson of the discussions that took place at Calcutta will not be lost sight of by those respected leaders of the Congress who are in favour of entering into the Councils in order to wreck "the Reforms." They will have realised that the proposal is unacceptable to the country and realising this they will, we trust, during the interval before the Gaya session of the Congress, energetically devote themselves to a vigorous prosecution of

the constructive programme instead of sending the Nation in twain by persisting in futile and dangerous controversy.

EGYPT AND THE KHALIFAT.

We translate from the columns of "Al-Liwa ul-Misri" the terms of the "Patriotic Pact and National Covenant", to which the Egyptian Nationalist Party calls on all Egyptians to subscribe:

- (1) The complete independence of the Valley of the Nile within its ancient and natural boundaries, without any foreign interference, let or hindrance to that independence.
- (2) The treaty of 1899 concerning the Sudan is eliminated and considered null and void.
- (3) The immediate withdrawal of the British troops from every region of the Valley of the Nile.
- (4) Resistance to any pretension on the part of England to any kind of special position in any region of the Valley or the Nile.
- (5) Resistance to any effort aiming at an Anglo-Egyptian association for the settlement of the Egyptian question.
- (6) Frustration of any attempt on the part of England to burden Egypt with any policy chosen under the shadow of the existing authorities.
- (7) To establish the neutrality of the Suez Canal in accordance with the terms laid down by the Constantinople Conference, and to secure that independent Egypt shall be charged with the defence of that neutrality.
- (8) To continue to acknowledge the religious suzerainty of the Khalifat of Islam.

This is signed by the Delegation which the Egyptian Nationalist Party has sent to the Peace Conference at Lausanne. We have since heard, in a telegram from our Special Correspondent at the Conference, that the Nationalist Party's delegation has joined forces with the Zaghlulist delegation; which means, of course, that they have sunk their differences. The chief difference between the demands put forward by Saad Pasha Zaghlul in the name of the Egyptian nation and those contained in the above "Patriotic Pact and National Covenant" was the clause upholding the religious suzerainty of the Khalifat, which was never mentioned by Zaghlul at all. But this difference was not one of opinion but of policy; and we have more than once prophesied in these columns that Zaghlul and those who held with him would have to pay dearly for their "politic" suppression of the most important fact: that Egypt as a nation cares even more for the Khalifat than for national independence. At the time when Zaghlul formulated his demands in Paris, Turkey was in the dust, and the Egyptian leader considered it madness, politically speaking, to clog his country's hope of independence with the championship of what he considered to be a lost cause. He admitted readily enough in private that the Egyptian people cared more for their allegiance to the Muslim Empire than they did for Nationalism, but in his plaidoyer on behalf of Egypt he suppressed the fact deliberately for fear lest the cry of "Pan-Islamism" should be raised against him and his nation. By so doing he helped to put the Eastern Question in a false perspective before Europe, and so contributed to the false views which have obscured it and caused the terrible mistakes which the Conference of Lausanne is summoned to redress.

The consequences to his hold on Egypt were what might have been expected. Only his sensational arrest and exile saved him from deposition as the national hero. The Nationalist Party—for whom Zaghlul is something of a "Moderate"—has gathered strength at the expense of the Zaghlulists, because it spoke the nation's real demand. The demand of the people of Egypt has never been for national independence pure and simple, but for national independence under the Khalifa, as part of the Islamic realm or brotherhood of nations, which, to their ideas, is one and indivisible. It was not the deposition of a Khedive and the setting up of another by the British which incensed the people of Egypt on the outbreak of the war with Turkey, but their daring to do such a thing without the sanction of the Khalifa, thus attempting to sever Egypt from the Islamic realm. And since the war the treatment meted out to Turkey and the Khalifat by England in particular has enormously increased the people's indignation. It is largely Saad Zaghlul's fault that this, the inwardness of the Egyptian problem, has not been known in Europe, until now.

Well, times have changed, and Turkey now once more appears in Europe as a Power that must be reckoned with. If Zaghlul were now at large, we fancy that he would no longer seek to hide the loyalty of the Egyptian nation to the Khalifa

of Islam, and his followers now see no reason why they should not accept the clause regarding the Khalifat in the Nationalist Party's "Patriotic Pact." If the Nationalist Party, on the other side, have made concessions to the party of Zaghlul, it can only be in the terms of their demands touching the Sudan and the Suez Canal. From the point of view of Egypt as a nation those demands are relatively unimportant. The Khalifat clause is the important point. The Zaghlulists may possibly obtain the credit for that clause in Europe, but in Egypt the people will remember how they stood away from Turkey and the Khalifat of Islam in the hour of need which is the test of faith and loyalty.

of the Day

The Mahatma and Inns of Court.

According to a special cable to the "Daily Express" of Madras, from London, in the revised list of the Barristers issued by the Inns of Court, Mahatma Gandhi's name has been omitted. The views of Mahatma Gandhi on lawyers and law courts are well-known and it is common knowledge that the Mahatma had not only long ceased practising as a lawyer, but had latterly invariably described his profession as that of a farmer and weaver. To the Mahatma, therefore, the decision of the Inns of Court, which is evidently the result of his conviction, will make no difference and, so far as his countrymen are concerned, they will merely regard it as a most unedifying display of petty-mindedness. But are the Indian barristers and other members of the legal profession in the country going to accept the affront to them involved in the decision? To them it was an honour to belong to a profession of which the Mahatma was at least nominally a member. The whole world reveres him as the saintliest man living; the Inns of Court in England remove his name from their list. What is the moral? Let Indian lawyers answer.

France and Syria.
The "Westminster Gazette," according to a recent Reuter's message stated, that Britain will reduce her commitments in Mesopotamia if peace is arranged on a satisfactory basis at Lausanne, but that the French appear to be anxious that Britain shall retain the mandate, because they fear that otherwise the French mandate over Syria will be affected. That this does not truly represent the French view is evident from the account given in mail week by the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" according to whom the possibility of "complete change in the French policy in the Near East and particularly in the mandated territory of Syria was being hinted at in guarded terms by several papers. The Correspondent added: "It is rumoured that General Gouraud, the present High Commissioner in Syria, has resigned and that M. Franklin-Bouillon will take his place. The 'Liberte,' which is generally well informed on such matters, states that Gouraud resigned because his request for credits for Syria, amounting to 27 million francs, were reduced by the Government to seven millions. M. Bainville comments: 'We are ourselves reducing our effort in Syria, though without making much publicity about it. The rumoured resignation of Gouraud is a sign of this. Can it be that the policy of mandates in general, so costly for the mandatory countries, may be revised altogether some day not far off? An accord on the Orient is desirable with Englishmen more reasonable and practical than Mr. Lloyd George.' The mandates are, in fact, now in the melting-pot."

Mr. H. G. Wells' Manifesto.
Among the disappointing defeats at the last General Election was that of Mr. H. G. Wells, who stood at the bottom of the poll as a candidate for the London University. The universities in England are strongholds of conservatism and Mr. Wells' rejection by the London University is not surprising, having regard especially to the following striking plea for Labour which he issued on the eve of the Election:

"To-day the Labour Party stands for all the creative work in the State, from the work of the field labourer to the work of the doctor, journalist, teacher, minister, works manager, and scientific investigator, and its policy is a policy of steady, watchful, generous, comprehensive, scientific reorganisation amid the strained, shattered, wasteful, and life-destroying confusion in which we live to-day."
"Labour is not necessarily antagonistic to the interests and claims of property, honestly administered for production and the general welfare, but it is set steadily and systematically against all unproductive and parasitic property and against merely acquisitive business 'enterprises.'"
"It is the only party in the State now basing its activities on principles."
"Its leading maxim is the welfare of all before the gains of any class or caste. It charges the other parties in the State with being merely adventurer parties. Whether 'Liberal' or 'Conservative,' 'Whig' or 'Tory,' the principles they once followed have long since been lost in merely partisan feuds and confusions."

The various manoeuvres of Mr. Lloyd George, the hooting 'Die-Hards' outside the

Carlton Club, the mutual injuries of the 'National Liberals' and the 'Independent Liberals' the combinations, machinations, intrigues, and betrayals that have filled the papers, have been the most eloquent demonstration of the complete intellectual and moral bankruptcy of the two historical parties."

Mr. Wells declared himself a firm believer in the urgent need for world controls in international affairs.
"But it is," he continued, "plain common sense that such world controls must represent all the main Powers in the world, and the present League of Nations has neither the prestige nor the authority to handle the greater international issues of to-day."

"The unification of world controls is a huge task, the chief task before mankind to-day and for the coming century."
"We have all to think for it, for the rest of our lives. Along that line of international development the Labour Party presses. Unless you support the Labour Party in that steady process of learning, organisation, and pacification, you must countenance either the dangerous British 'ascendancy' dreams of Lord Curzon and the Tories, the reckless adventurism of Mr. Winston Churchill, the mysterious manoeuvres of Mr. Lloyd George, or the antiquated, unchangeableness of Mr. Asquith and Viscount Grey."

Labour and Indian Finance.

The Memorandum to the Inchoape Committee submitted by the Central Labour Board of Bombay consists of the expanded and more fully reasoned-out substance of the articles on "Indian Finance" by Prof. K. T. Shah which have from time to time been published in these columns. The Central Labour Board deserves to be congratulated on taking this step in constructive statesmanship as the suggestions contained in their Memorandum are at once critical and constructive. The main principles governing the recommendations contained in this Memorandum proceed on the lines of nationalising and exploiting, on behalf of the community, the profit-making ventures conducted by the State in India, to their fullest commercial capacity. The Memorandum lays stress on the fact that in departments like the Railways and the Post Office the search for increasing the revenues should not be accomplished at the sacrifice of the ideal of service to the community, but it adds that it is not impossible to reconcile the apparently conflicting requirements of public purse and of utility to the community. By increasing the services and by reducing the charges at the same time, by effecting all possible internal economies and by readjusting, where necessary, the expenses of the departments concerned, very considerable additions can be made to the net profits to the State from the Post Office and the Railways. The recommendations made in this behalf deserve careful consideration and we shall await with no little interest the pronouncement of the Inchoape Committee on them. More than a third of the memorandum is having regard to Indian conditions to-day, naturally devoted to detailed considerations and criticisms of the military budget. The Memorandum concludes that an economy of 40 crores of rupees on the present expenditure, providing at the same time for proper reserves and an adequate Navy for purposes of education and preparation, to-day non-existent, is neither unlikely nor impossible. We doubt if the present Government of India are in a mood to accept the fundamentals of the suggestions in this regard; and we are not sure if the Inchoape Committee will have the courage to endorse the leading propositions about the objects and expenses of the Army in India which are contained in the Memorandum.

Necessary Reforms.

A remarkable feature of the Memorandum is the suggestion with regard to the public debts of India. The suggestions about reduction of the Army and its reorganisation or the elimination of the proportional principle as between the Indian and the European troops may or may not find general support in this country or outside. But a demand for the liquidation of the debt or at least its unproductive section, in the event of England refusing to take over that debt, is sure to arouse the greatest possible discussion. Alternatives are suggested such as special income tax concurrently with compulsory funding of all debts yielding a uniform rate of interest, and a special levy on all bond-holders in the aggregate resulting in the additional resources of 30 crores as against the unproductive debt charge of 20 crores per annum. But in this connection we are surprised at a glaring omission. If the Central Labour Board suggests special taxation of incomes now escaping such taxation, and nobody could take exception to the underlying principle—we wonder why it should have omitted to take into account those other incomes earned by or accruing to foreign concerns in India like the Exchange Banks, Shipping Companies, Insurance Companies, which also escape taxation and which yet levy a very considerable tribute from India. If the total of these incomes were fairly taxed we have no doubt a special fund for debts redemption suggested in this Memorandum would be very considerably augmented. Whether or not the chief recommendations of this Memorandum are accepted by the Inchoape Committee or the Government of India, it is welcome as a definite pronouncement on behalf of

Labour. The Labour Party is, of course, not yet in power even in England and the day of its power is much more distant in this country. But the educative value of such suggestions cannot be exaggerated. For our part we have no hesitation in considering that most of the recommendations contained in this Memorandum are quite sober and conservative enough to be immediately put in practice if real reform in the finances of the country is intended.

The International Labour Office.

The International Labour Organisation which came into being as a result of the Peace of Versailles has proved as inefficacious as its elder brother, the League of Nations. Being confined only to such countries as were signatories to the Treaty of Versailles it cannot claim to speak for the Labour of the World and the exclusion of big countries like Russia, in these days of international dependence, must, with the best of intentions, mar its utility considerably. Even in its limited sphere it has not fulfilled the hopes raised at its inception, thanks to the nervousness of the very Governments which called it into being. At its first session at Washington, the International Labour Conference, on which Governments have 50 per cent. representation, passed certain Conventions and Recommendations, notably one about the Eight Hour Day, with certain modifications in favour of Oriental countries. The Eight Hour Day had even before existed in certain European countries like Great Britain, France, Belgium and Germany, but even the Governments of those countries have not yet ratified the Eight Hours Convention. So far only Czechoslovakia and India have carried out their obligations under the Washington Conference. The Japanese Government, by a clever ruse, had given the impression, which the Director, without further ado, incorporated in his Report, that its legislation regarding the 9½ hour day, under the special treatment claimed by it, had founded on the roll of Privy Council opposition and M. Tazawa, the workmen's delegate, had to expose the hollowness of the plea during the recent session of the Conference at Geneva. The silk industry in Japan, the most important one, employs numberless young women, whose working day is still of 12 hours' duration and often extends to the ominous 13. Other amenities for Japanese Labour include night work for women in mines and spinning factories. The Director of the International Labour Office besetted, in his Report, much praise upon the Government of India for giving effect to the Washington Conventions, but Mr. N. M. Joshi had to remind the Conference that though the Government were entitled to credit for what they had done, their attitude towards the Conference held at Geneva was not similarly praiseworthy. "The Director ought to have known by this time," he said, "that they had practically refused to ratify the Conventions and Recommendations. I do not know whether they ratified entirely any of the Conventions or Recommendations; they may have ratified one Convention conditionally. I do not think they have done anything more than this."

Non-European Countries.

Mr. Joshi also referred to the anomaly of the Labour Office maintaining branch offices at Berlin, London, Paris and Washington while none existed in India or Japan and pertinently asked whether the Director thought he had sufficient information about Oriental countries while he could not get information about the conditions of life and work in London and Berlin. As a result of Mr. Joshi's strenuous fight the Conference passed a resolution "requesting the Governing Body to appoint a special commission to make a full investigation into the conditions of work and life of the working classes in Oriental countries and to present a report to be considered at the 1923 Conference relating to this important question." During the sixth sitting Mr. Joshi spoke on the question of representation of non-European countries on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The Government group for non-European countries was allocated 37½ per cent. of the total number of seats reserved for that group, but the workers and employers of the same countries were to have only 25 per cent. of the seats for their respective groups. In other words, the workers of the world minus Europe were to have, between themselves, two seats out of eight. Europe is divided into a large number of small countries, and it is possible for a European representative to represent different countries. The non-European world is cut up into a few countries, each differing radically from the other. Therefore, Mr. Joshi rightly contended, "it is not possible for the non-European representatives who come here (to the Conference) to represent countries other than their own."

CURZON ON SELF-DETERMINATION. AMERICA FOR RIGHTS OF EASTERN PEOPLES. ILL-OMENED BIRDS ARRIVE. THE LATEST FROM LAUSANNE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.)

LAUSANNE, Nov. 25, 7-30 p.m.

In spite of the lively discussion between Venizelos and Stambulsky as a result of the Bulgarian claim to sovereignty over Dede-Aghach at the session of Friday evening, the meeting of Saturday morning shows England making every effort to maintain the cohesion of the Balkan bloc and even to extend its grouping by the adherence of the Little Entente, in order to oppose Turkey and Russia simultaneously. Benes, expected in two days, will be invited by Curzon to support his efforts. As already announced England would wish to make the settlement of Thrace depend on that of Mosul. If the question of Mosul should be treated separately, America and France would not support England. To avoid isolation in a question on which even British opinion is divided Curzon would wish to bargain consent to the 1913 frontier against an advantage on the Mosul side. At Friday evening's session concerning the neutralisation of the demilitarised frontier zone, the objection that neutralisation would necessitate control in order to prevent the construction of military works and the deposit of munitions in the demilitarised zone and the proposal to attach this question to the discussion of the question of the Straits, can have no other object than to delay a final decision till the discussion of the frontier of Iraq.

THE THRACIAN QUESTION.

This morning Ismet presented statistics proving a Turkish majority in Eastern Thrace and called attention to the fact that the Greek figures give as Greek Slavonic populations attached to the Patriarchate. Venizelos, speaking of Muslim refugees in Turkey called attention to the fact that most of them came from Anatolia and not from Thrace. Only a small number of the Turks of Thrace being successful in escaping from the vexations of the Greek authorities, most of the sufferers being exterminated on the spot, the thesis of Venizelos may be partly maintainable, but in any case it is undeniable that the refugees of Anatolia fled also from the massacres of the Greek army. Against the demand for a plebiscite in Western Thrace Nitchik maintains that Yugo-Slavia is interested in Balkan peace and thinks that every territorial fragment should be attached to a State and that the autonomy of a province would only be a cause of trouble, forgetting the experiment of autonomous administration in Thrace under General Charpy before the Greek occupation, which contradicts his assertion.

Lord Curzon says that if the application of Wilson's principle of self-determination does more harm than good one should avoid it, and that if the plebiscite were applied to Constantinople the result would be unfavourable to Turkey, who has not, a majority in the Capital; while for Kara-Aghach not only is there an evident Greek majority, but situated four kilometers (less than three miles) from Adrianople it could not be considered as a quarter of that city. Speaking of Dimotika, which is also claimed by Turkey, Lord Curzon took occasion to pronounce his own eulogy as a historian, and said that it is incorrect to say that this town was the first capital of Turkey in Europe because there is no palace there but only one mosque, and Sultan Murad only stayed a few weeks in the locality before conquering Adrianople. But the noble bird was good enough to give proof of his sentiments of humanity by thinking of the unpleasantness for the citizens of Adrianople who would have to take their railway tickets in a Greek station. To avoid that inconvenience he promised the erection of a new station nearer to the city. That is the concession England makes in her name and the name of Her Allies after a week's discussion!

CURZON TREATS MUDANIA CONVENTION AS SCRAP OF PAPER!

Curzon has repudiated the consent given by Harrington at the Mudania armistice and says that the protocol cannot constitute an official document and that even if the General made the promise, he would have gone beyond his instructions, but that it was not the case. Inter-Allied occupation till the conclusion of peace was all that had been decided. The attitude of Italy which after having made an official declaration signed by Mombelli at Mudania, now takes the side of England shows that the Muslims had misplaced their confidence. At the end of the session the American delegate declares, though it has no direct bearing on the question but to make clear the position of the American delegation, that his country which had remained a mere spectator of previous Conferences, intends to take effective part in the deliberations at Lausanne and gives notice that engagements contracted outside the United States cannot be binding on that Power which desires the open door and free competition in the East and also recognition of the rights of peoples. Ismet thanks the American delegation and replies to Curzon that considers the free disposal of the peoples the best way to secure peace. He promises to make known at a later session his reply to Curzon's objection, and adds that Turkey has nothing to fear from a plebiscite in Constantinople, where the crushing Turkish majority is undeniable. In spite of the favourable declaration of the American delegation, I think it useful to remark the arrival of certain American mis-

sionaries such as Mr. Montgomery, Member of the Federal Council of Churches and Secretary of the International Committee of Justice and Goodwill. Dr. Feet, President of the Bible House, Constantinople, Dr. Barton head of the foreign missions of America and Dr. Gates, principal of Robert College who are seeking to create an atmosphere hostile to Turkey on the questions of the Capitulations and Armenian Affairs. It must not be forgotten that American Protestant missionaries have always served British interests in the East. This evening's Conference broaches the question of the islands in the Aegean Sea. No meeting to-morrow.

PRINCIPLE OF "OPEN DOOR" AMERICAN OBSERVER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Lausanne.—The American observer, Mr. Child, in a statement to-day, before the First Commission, emphasised that the sentiment of the American people overwhelmingly favoured the policy laid down in the memorandum of October 30th in reply to the invitation to be represented at the Conference, namely the assumption that the Allies would not carry into effect the agreements in respect of the Turkish territory which conflict with the principle of the equality of economic opportunity and the 'open door.' Mr. Child, subsequently interrogated by journalists regarding the special meaning of his statement, declined to reply.

OUTLET TO AEGEAN SEA.

The arrangement providing Bulgaria with an outlet to the Aegean Sea is regarded as the next best thing to Bulgaria's demand for the possession of Dedeagach, though it is felt Venizelos might have stretched a point by ceding Dedeagach and thus conciliating Bulgaria. The Turks appear pleased with the arrangement because it tends to thwart the attempt to reconstitute the Balkans League.

MOSUL TO BE RETROCEDED TO TURKEY?

The discussion in the French Press about the possibility of the retrocession of Mosul to Turkey and the rearrangement of oil interests at Mosul has excited much interest here. It is reported that Germany is interested and that German concessionaires have arrived and are in communication with Mr. Child, the American observer. Trustworthy information, however, is unobtainable.

DISCUSSION ABOUT WEST THRACE.

"ALLIES IN ABSOLUTE ACCORD."

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Lausanne.—In discussion about West Thrace by the First Commission, Marquess Curzon said that the Allies were in absolute accord on all points. He refuted the Turkish arguments in favour of the return of Kara-gatch to Turkey, but he proposed the cession of a small area beyond the Maritza line in order to give the Turks a small railway station, and thus establish independent communication with Adrianople.

AEGEAN ISLANDS.

Ismet Pasha urged that the Aegean islands nearest the Anatolian coast occupied by the Greeks since 1912, should be returned to Turkey, mentioning Tenedos, Imbros, and Samos. He argued that the remainder should be neutralised and demilitarised.

M. Venizelos replied that the bulk of the islands were entirely Greek. The feeling of the meeting was that the idea of a special regime was quite impracticable. The Commission decided to refer the question of demilitarisation to a special commission of experts.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

NAME OMITTED FROM LIST OF BARRISTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

A special cable to the "Daily Express" reports that in the revised list of the Baristers issued by the Inns of Court Mr. Gandhi's name has been omitted.

MR. M. HAQUE AGAINST COUNCIL ENTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Nov. 24.

Mr. Mazharul Haque writing to the "Motherland" about the non-co-operators' desire to enter into the councils says that Non-co-operation has been killed by its friends. He cannot understand how, destroying the councils would advance their cause and he can not for a moment believe they can destroy the councils.

PARLIAMENT. DEBATE ON ADDRESS IRISH BILLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The House of Commons resumed the debate on the address to-day. Several members urged that steps should be taken for safeguarding the minorities in Turkey, particularly the Armenians. Mr. Fisher urged that the form the protection should take was the League of Nations.

KEEP AWAY FROM MESOPOT.

Colonel Herbert complained of British interference in Mesopotamia, where, he said, British rule had been heavier than that of the Turks. "Give King Feisal advice and loans if necessary," he said, "but keep away our Battalions."

Mr. McNeill, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that Lord Curzon was keeping the Armenian question before the Conference at Lausanne, but Britain could not act as the policeman of the World by itself. Mr. McNeill spoke optimistically as regards the maintenance of the Entente at Lausanne, and added that the nations of the Little Entente were also happily in agreement with us on the main questions. He declared that the question of laying the papers relating to Mesopotamia before the House would be considered.

PREMIER INTRODUCES IRISH BILLS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Mr. Bonar Law introduced the Irish Free State Constitutional Bill and the Irish Free State Consequential Provisions Bill which were formally read for the first time. There was a first division in new Parliament, this afternoon, when the motion by Mr. Bonar Law, empowering the Government to take all the time of the House, in the present session, for Government business was carried by 239 votes to 135. The Labour Party opposed the motion. Mr. MacDonald said it was possible to despatch the Irish Bill but other questions, for example in connection with Lausanne, might require discussion.

TEXT OF BILLS PUBLISHED.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The texts of the two Irish Bills have been issued. The first measure is known as the Constitution Act and incorporates provisions of the constitution and lays down that if any provision or amendment to the Constitution is repugnant to any provisions of the Treaty it shall be void and the Irish Parliament shall pass further necessary legislation. The second measure provides for the appointment of the Governor of North Ireland at a salary of £8,000 and the institution of the Privy Council and the Great Seal of Northern Ireland. The yearly contribution of £7,920,000 shall be made by North Ireland to the Imperial liabilities for two years after which the Exchequer Board shall determine the amount contributable on the basis of the relative taxable capacities of North Ireland on the one hand and Britain and Ireland on the other. It also abolishes the High Court of Appeal and the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland.

SECOND READING OF IRISH BILL.

LEAFIELD (OXFORD), (Midnight), Nov. 26.

The second reading of the two Bills, giving effect to the Irish constitution, will be moved in the House of Commons on Monday. The "Daily Telegraph" Parliamentary correspondent says:—"It is possible to state, on high authority, that the Law officers of the Crown, after giving the most careful consideration to the text of the Constitution, have advised the Government that it conforms, in every respect, to the articles of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. In these circumstances, the Parliament will be invited to confirm the constitution in the form in which it was approved by the Dublin Parliament, and as various opposition parties are prepared to support the Bills such criticism as there is will come from a minority of the House, and will be of a purely academic character. There will be no difficulty in passing both the Bills through all their passages by Wednesday night."—(B. O. W.)

VOTING IN PARLIAMENT.

In the first vote in the House of Commons, the Liberals voted with the Labour Party against Mr. Bonar Law's motion. Some National Liberals supported the Government, others abstained. Mr. Lloyd George did not vote.

REUNION OF TWO LIBERAL WINGS?

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Nov. 26. (Midnight)

The Parliamentary correspondents talk of the possibility of re-union of the two Liberal Parties, headed, respectively, by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith. The subject is being freely discussed among the Liberals in Parliament. The feeling among more prominent members of the two camps is that a formal re-conciliation can surely be achieved in the immediate future, but that co-operation between the two sections should move gradually into re-union. (B. O. W.)

KING OF RUMANIA.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Bucharest.—The report of the attempted assassination of the King of Rumania is denied.

THE CALIPH. INVESTITURE CEREMONY MOST IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Constantinople.—There was a most impressive spectacle when the Caliph was invested to-day in bright weather at the Abdul Masjid. Wearing a frockcoat adorned with dynastic decorations, the Caliph carried himself in a most dignified manner and received the keys of gold belonging to coffer containing the sacred relics. First he opened the box which had inside the Prophet's Mantle, enveloped in forty silken covers. Each cover was devoutly kissed by the new Caliph who then unlocked the coffer in which reposed the standard, the sword and the Bead of the Prophet, and sacred writings and heirlooms of the erstwhile Caliphs.

Naqib-ul-Ashraf, descendant of the prophet, recited prayers and the Caliph then proceeded to the inner premises where the Imperial Family, court dignitaries and high ecclesiastical standing in a semi-circle round the Golden Throne, kissed the Caliph's hand.

After this, accompanied by Rafet Pasha, the Caliph drove in State with an escort of lancers to the Mosque of Faith Mohammed where special prayers were recited.

It is interesting to note that the departures from the former ceremonies were the omission of the picturesque girding on of the sword of Osman and the recitation of the prayer of Khutbah in Turkish instead of in Arabic.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Constantinople.—The new Caliph was invested to-day. The ceremony passed off without incident.

PROTECTION TO EX-SULTAN GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 24.

A communique states:—"The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the suggestion which has appeared in the Press to the effect that the protection given to the ex-Sultan of Turkey on board a British Man-of-war implied the desire on the part of His Majesty's Government to create discord in the Muslim world in connection with the question of the Khalifat. There is no truth in the suggestion. The fact is of course that His Majesty's Government merely extended personal protection to the ex-Sultan at his urgent request has been frequently done in the past similar cases elsewhere. As for further suggestion to which publicity has been given that ex-Sultan is to be brought to India, it is sufficient to say that there is no and never has been any question to his being done."

EX-SULTAN'S WITHDRAWAL OF MONEY.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Paris.—A Constantinople message says that the ex-Sultan, three days before leaving, withdrew seventy thousand Turkish pounds deposited with the Ottoman Bank in his name, and also, obtained from the Bank an advance of fifty thousand on security of jewels.

POLICING OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

A Constantinople message via Paris says that the commandants of the Allied police have decided to entrust the policing of the city to the Turkish police, only intervening when their own nationals are affected.

REPORTED EXPULSION OF CHISTIANS. AN OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

An Ankara message asserts that an official statement denies the reported decision that the ex-Sultan, three days before leaving, withdrew seventy thousand Turkish pounds deposited with the Ottoman Bank in his name, and also, obtained from the Bank an advance of fifty thousand on security of jewels.

SITUATION IN GREECE.

UNCOMPROMISING ATTITUDE OF MILITARY.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Athens.—The political situation following the revolution has been rendered more complicated by the announcement of the resignation of the Ministry. The military are adopting uncompromising attitude on the question of the ex-Ministers now being tried for treason.

GREEK CABINET RESIGNS.

M. GONATAS FORMS ANOTHER.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Athens.—The Cabinet has resigned in consequence of the refusal of M. Zaimis to assume the Premiership following a demarche of the British Minister, urging the non-execution of ex-Ministers and others on trial for treason if they are sentenced to death.

M. Gonatas is forming a Cabinet with members of the Revolutionary Committee. Reuter learns that Hon. F. O. Hindley will break off relations, and leave Greece if the executions are carried out.

THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE. LOOSENING OF BALKAN BLOC.

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION'S PROTEST.

RUMANO-POLISH DIFFERENCES.

BRITAIN IN CONCILIATORY MOOD.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Nov. 24, 6-30p.m.

The question of demilitarisation of the frontier zone having been raised at the previous session the Turkish Delegation has asked for the project to be studied in a Committee which this morning agreed upon a demilitarised zone thirty kilometers on each side of the frontier of Thrace with condition of neutralisation and inviolability under guarantee of all the signatory Powers without the regime in any way impairing Turkey's right of sovereignty over the neutralised zone. This proposal will be submitted (to-morrow afternoon) to the Territorial and Military Questions Committee. Regarding the frontier of 1913 demanded by Turkey I learn from a source that France and Italy are in accord to recognise Turkish sovereignty over Kara-Aghach with the reservation of Dedeagach.

COUNTERPOISE.

According to presumed inclinations England would make her consent to the Thracian settlement dependent on the Mosul solution. As for the plebiscite for Western Thrace, the Allies seem decided to refuse it.

RUMANO-POLISH ALLIANCE.

The Rumanian attitude which up till now leaned energetically towards Greece has provoked a step on the part of Poland to call attention to the fact that the Rumano-Polish Alliance, which assures mutual aid in case of an attack on one of the contracting parties by a third Power, was concluded in the apprehension of a Russian aggression. Poland considered the alliance non-operative in the event of a Balkan war and refused participation in eventual coercive measures against Turkey. There is reason to think that this declaration will make Rumania more prudent in support of the Greek claims. On the other hand the conciliatory attitude of Turkey in the question of a Bulgarian outlet to the Aegean sea gives hope of a loosening of the Balkan Bloc.

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION AND THE CONFERENCE.

In its demand for admission to the Conference, the Egyptian nationalist delegation emphasises that the situation of Egypt presents grave dangers likely to entail serious complications, says that the Conference of Lausanne which has met for the purpose of substituting a new treaty for the Treaty of Sevres would make an incomplete job of it if it refused to hear the representatives of the people of Egypt, and reminds that the situation in fact imposed by the English occupation in 1882 has never been legalised, and that the protocol of 1882 formally stipulating that no Power should have a right to a particular advantage to the detriment of others is opposed to the presence of Great Britain as the titular or actual protecting Power. The neutrality of the Suez Canal will remain illusory as consequence of British predominance. At Europe and the Mediterranean Powers in particular, being interested in the Egyptian settlement, the delegation refuses to recognise an arbitrary settlement by one Power only. It remarks that the delegation of which Zaghloul Pasha, exiled at Gibraltar, is president alone has a mandate to speak in the name of the nation.

PRESS CENSORSHIP AT LAUSANNE. TO STIFLE VOICE OF TURKEY.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

(Delayed.)

LAUSANNE, Nov. 22.

The avowed object of the Inter-Allied press censorship is not the repression of the progress of discussion by Press polemics, but probably the intention is to prevent the voice of Turkey from reaching public opinion. The Conference decided that the different delegations shall not issue statements on their own account. The general Secretariat shall after every session publish a communique of which the text shall be approved by the common consent of the delegations. The Allies disposing of a perfect machinery of propaganda have not ceased for several years to work on world opinion. Turkey on the other hand, being isolated was placed in a position of inferiority. She ought to have taken the opportunity of the Conference to give wide publicity to the point of view of the Government of the National Assembly.

CANVASSING UNITED FRONT.

The participation of America might be favourable in the questions of the Straits and Mosul because of the opposition of the English and American maritime and economic interests, but would be disadvantageous on the questions of the minorities and the capitulations. The proposal to permit outside Powers with the design of creating a united front of all the Western Powers against the abrogation of the capitulations is opposed by the Turkish delegation, who say they have a mandate to discuss only with the Powers mentioned in the invitation of September 23. The decision of the Indian Muslims to mention the name of the new Khalifa in the Khut-

DEMILITARISED ZONE

SUB-COMMISSION'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Lausanne.—A Sub-commission's report proposes demilitarisation of a zone thirty kilometres each side of the Maritza in which limited number of gendarmes shall be maintained, and the formation of an international Commission charged with the duty of constructing a free port at Dedeagach or in the neighbourhood of that place. The Commission will supervise the port and the railway and will probably consist of representatives of Britain, France, Italy, Bulgaria, Turkey, Yugo-Slavia and Rumania.

LATER.

A session of the First Commission is considering the Sub-commission's report. Bulgaria has added a reservation to the effect that a direct and unhampered possession of a port is necessary to her over-seas commerce. Ismet Pasha, in consenting to the demilitarisation proposal, declared that Turkey was making sacrifice and suggested the establishment of guarantees for the inviolability of the demilitarised zone. M. Venizelos and Stambulsky agreed to the necessity of guarantee, concerning which the discussion developed, but it has been decided to postpone the matter until discussion over other zones comes up before the Conference.

ARRANGEMENT REACHED.

Lausanne.—An arrangement has been reached providing Bulgaria with an outlet to the Aegean.

DEMILITARISATION.

It appears that all the parties, including Ismet Pasha, have agreed as to demilitarisation of thirty kilometre zone mentioned earlier. The zone will apparently cover the whole of the East Thracian frontier from the Aegean to the Black Sea.

SUB-COMMISSION'S REPORT ADOPTED.

LEAFIELD (OXFORD).

(Midnight), Nov. 26.

The Territorial Commission of the Lausanne Conference, yesterday, adopted the Sub-Commission's report on the demilitarisation of the Maritza frontier. The report provides for demilitarisation of kilometers on each side of the Maritza. Some kind of guarantee for the inviolability of this zone will be devised. The national Commission will be appointed to supervise a free port to be constructed at Dedeagach, also a railway connection with Bulgaria.

It is understood that all neutral and maritime powers interested in the Capitulation treaties Turkey will be represented in the forthcoming discussion on the Capitulations at the Lausanne Conference. Many are appointing as their representatives their respective Ministers to Bern, together with experts, selected from among such members of their Diplomatic Consular or Judicial staffs as have had experience of the Turkish administration and justice.

AGREEMENT WITH ALLIES.

LEAFIELD (OXFORD),

Nov. 26.

Mr. McNeill, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, states in the course of a debate on the King's speech in the House of Commons that Government was endeavouring to get as complete an agreement as possible with those nations with whom we had been in agreement during the war and with whom we had fought during the war. The first object which Lord Curzon was pursuing at Lausanne was to get the Entente together, and he was happy to be able to assure the House that so far as we had gone up to present that point had not merely been kept in view but was being very successfully observed, and that not only Governments of France and Italy but also States of the Little Entente were equally happy in agreement with the British Government upon all main questions.—(B. O. W.)

BULGARIAN OUTLET.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Lausanne.—Stambulsky, addressing the first Commission, to-day, on the subject of Bulgaria's outlet to the Aegean Sea, said that Bulgaria proposed if West Thrace was not constituted an autonomous region it should be restored to its position as a neutral zone under the protection of the Powers. It was impossible that the Bulgarian outlet should traverse Greek or Turkish territory.

EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL DELEGATION TO LAUSANNE.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Cairo.—It is understood that Britain as asked the French and Italian Governments to associate themselves with Britain in inviting the Egyptian Government to send an official delegation to the Lausanne conference in order to represent its views when the position of Egypt was discussed.

RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE.

GRATUITY, EQUALITY OF PAY, CORRUPT PRACTICES

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The second session of the All-India Railwaymen's Conference resumed deliberations on Saturday at the Workmen's Institute, Mr. C. F. Andrews, presiding.

The following among the resolutions that were passed:

Rai Sahab Chandrikaprasad moved and Mr. C. T. Wheeler seconded.

"That this Conference urges the Government of India to amend the India Railway Act by inserting provisions for the constitution of a Central Wages Board and the National Wages Board for settling disputes concerning wages and conditions of service and for making it obligatory on Railway Companies to establish Councils on the lines of the Railway Act 1921 (11 & 12 Geo. V.) part IV, with modifications suitable to Indian conditions."

Rai Sahab Chandrikaprasad in supporting the resolution said that the position of the subordinate employees on the Indian Railways was very unsatisfactory. In matters of their wages and conditions of service the Government of India had left everything to the discretion of the railway administrations which in turn left the matters to the discretion of the heads of departments; and so on. The general policy of the Indian Railways was to keep the higher officials well pleased and they were in consequence allowed all sorts of privileges; and allowances, while the subordinate employees were generally starved out.

The resolution was passed unanimously: **STRIKE AND GRATUITIES.**

Mr. C. Bhukhandas then moved, Mr. V. P. Rolo seconded and Mr. C. T. Malgi supported that:—

"That this Conference expresses its gratitude to the Secretary of State for India and the Governor-General in Council for abrogating the rule rendering strikers ineligible for continuity of service, but respectfully urges that retrospective effect should be given by extending this relief to all employees whether in service at present or not, and in case of that of any employee, the relief should be made available to his next of kin."

(b) That this Conference apprehends that the qualifying provision that the strike be not illegal would nullify the value of the abrogation of the rule, unless it is clearly defined by law and that such definition be given.

(c) That this Conference calls the attention of the Government to the attitude of the Railway authorities who, in the event of a strike, are inclined to give effect to the resolution of the Government regarding the rescission of the old rule and requests the Government to issue instructions to the effect that the relief is obligatory and not optional.

(d) That this Conference urges that the limit of the number of 15 years' service before gratuity becomes payable, be removed and gratuity should be made payable at the rate of one month's pay for every year's service from the very first year.

(e) That this Conference further urges that in case of the death of an employee, the gratuity be given to his heirs, whether dependent on him or otherwise.

The proposition was passed unanimously. Mr. F. Jamshedji proposed and Mr. C. T. Malgi seconded:—

"That this Conference welcomes Draft Bill No. 27 of 1922 regarding compensation for workmen in case of accidents, but regrets to observe that the compensation clauses are very inadequate and urges in particular that in case of death, the wages should be allowed without any limit as to maximum."

On taking vote the resolution was passed unanimously.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.

On the motion of Mr. Amarasingh Shivam seconded by Mr. T. S. Gaward the following resolution was put to vote and passed unanimously:

"That this Conference reaffirms the resolutions of last year regarding racial discrimination and insists upon its total abolition; not only in theory but also in practice; meanwhile it welcomes Colonel Waghorn's announcement of an intercommunal in the Legislative Council, announcing that the rule fixing the maximum salaries of Indian drivers, shunters and guards at the rate of 1000 Rs. per annum will be omitted from the revised edition of the Code, but regrets that in practice it is still enforced, and requests Government to direct all Railway Administrations to immediately allow Indian drivers, shunters and guards, the same salaries as are allowed to Europeans upon the principle of equal pay for equal work."

CORRUPT PRACTICES.

Mr. Bhagwandas Naravandas then proposed and Mr. D. B. Shinde seconded; and it was carried unanimously:—

"That this Conference enters its emphatic remonstrance against the corrupt practices prevailing in the workshops throughout India, in connection with appointments, promotions and dismissals; and calls upon the Government to appoint a strong, independent and impartial Committee to investigate and report upon the subject. The Committee should consist of an equal number of representatives nominated by Railway Administrations, Railway Unions or Federations and the Legislative Assembly."

OVERCROWDING IN THIRD CLASS.

The following resolution was then moved from the Chair and passed unanimously:—

"That this Conference respectfully calls attention of the Railway Board to the neglect of the Third-Class Passengers' conveniences on the Indian railways and overcrowding that is taking place, and urges that immediate steps be taken to improve and increase accommodation which at present is provided."

The chairman in putting the resolution before the Conference observed that he had written to the Railway Board as well as the Labour Party in regard to the question of the question, etc., and he hoped Mr. Ramsay Macdonald would take up the question in Parliament in this regard.

The resolution was passed unanimously. The Conference then adjourned till Sunday.

"AMELIORATE 3RD CLASS CONDITIONS"

PLEA FOR JUSTICE TO "MENIAL STAFF"

The Second All-India Railwaymen's Conference concluded its deliberations yesterday evening, Mr. C. F. Andrews presiding.

The Conference reaffirmed some of the resolutions that were passed last year.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The following resolutions were then passed unanimously:—

"AMELIORATE 3RD CLASS CONDITIONS"

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The following resolutions were then passed unanimously:—

"AMELIORATE 3RD CLASS CONDITIONS"

PLEA FOR JUSTICE TO "MENIAL STAFF"

submit its emphatic protest against the reduction of experienced and skilful mechanics in the G. I. P. shops and replacing them by Chinamen on an average of double the rate of pay for the same nature and amount of work. Those men be reinstated or their gratuity be paid to them."

VII

"This Conference draws the attention of the Administration to the inhuman treatment meted out to the poor coolies, males and females, who are carried in open Ballast Wagons in the burning heat of the sun or in rain, or cold. Shelter be afforded to these workers, whether employed by Railway or Contractor."

VIII

"Resolved that a complete prospectus showing rules, regulations, and privileges allowed by Railways to their old and new employees be notified to every employee in a booklet."

IX

"This Conference is of opinion that Agents and Managers of Indian Railways, in making grants from the Fine Funds, to individuals or communal institutions, will make adequate grants to Indians and Indian institutions which is not being done at present."

X

"Resolved that the Railway Board be requested to remove the restriction in the issue of foreign Railway passes to daily pay staff and that the free pass rule be so amended as to include parents and children without restriction as to number; and rules regarding the interchange of free passes be uniform of all Railways in India."

XI

"This Conference warmly congratulates Mr. Shapurji D. Sukhtwalla for his election as Member of Parliament and thanks the voters of South Battersea for electing him."

"This Conference authorises the President and Secretary to send suitable telegrams to Mr. Sukhtwalla and the Mayor of Battersea for the purpose."

XIII

"This Conference resolves that the Running staff of all Railways in India should get the same average allowance of 75 per cent allowed to the Running Staff of the M. & S. M. B. I. and N. W. Railways under Railway Board Circular Letter dated the 19th September, 1919."

XIV

"This Conference records its emphatic protest against the Ruling of the Home Department of the Government of India, making communications of individual grievances of Railwaymen to Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State a breach of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules."

XV

RIGHT WAY TO RETRENCHMENT.

"This Conference trusts that Lord Inchausti's Retrenchment Committee will thoroughly investigate the numerous items of actual expenditure incurred on Indian Railways, both on Capital and Revenue accounts, and will order substantial retrenchment actually necessary, taking into consideration the large increase in the number of superior officers and liberal salaries to them, and that the officials generally allowed during recent years."

XVI

"This Conference appoints the following gentlemen as the Standing Committee to carry on all correspondence in connection with the Conference during the interval:—

1. Mr. C. F. Andrews, President.
2. Rai Sahab Chandrikaprasad, Vice-President.
3. Mr. Baptista
4. Mr. Ginnwalla
5. Mr. Bhukhandas C.
6. Mr. Motilal A.
7. Mr. S. P. Chatterjee, Secretary.
8. Mr. C. T. Wheeler

with powers to add.

XVII

"This Conference urges Government to nominate one Delegate on behalf of Railwaymen in India for the International Labour Conference, and suggests that Rai Sahab Chandrikaprasad be nominated as a delegate for this Conference with Mr. Motilal and Mr. C. T. Wheeler, as advisers."

XVIII

"This Conference strongly urges all the Executives of Railway Unions in India and Burma to send their representatives with full powers to meet and settle the two questions of a Federation of All Railwaymen and the formation of an All-India Railwaymen's Board."

XIX

"This Conference views with regret the attitude of the Government of India towards the resolution of the Washington Conference, regarding the adoption of an eight hour day, and trusts that the Government will abandon its present attitude and take practical action towards the realisation of the eight hour day on the Railways and Railway Workshops as well as in all other industrial concerns."

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING SPEECH.

The President speaking about need for unity of action by the different Indian Railway Systems said: In this respect the last resolution of this Conference is of the utmost importance. Let me explain it. We propose to ask the different Executive of all the Railway Unions of India and Burma to send each of them a representative to Allahabad early in January with plenipotentiary powers (1) to decide once and for all the question of the Railway Federation and (2) to elect a Board representing the Railway Unions which shall be ready to meet the Railway Board of the Government of India itself. I do not think that there is any single act we can take of greater importance for the whole railway system of India and Burma than the formation of an authoritative Railway Labour Board, representing the Railway employees as a whole which the Government Railway Board will meet face to face on equal terms. I shall do all I can, if I am able to go North to win the consent of the Northern Railway Unions to such a meeting of Executive representatives of all the Railways with plenipotentiary powers. We have talked of Federation long enough. The time has come for action.

PAY OF "MENIAL STAFF"

I would conclude the Conference by emphasising still further this one supreme point, which appeals to me far more than anything else, namely the care and consideration of the poor. I wish to state once more in the most emphatic terms I can use, that the lack of consideration for the poor, which is now more on all sides exhibited on the Indian Railways, makes them a standing disgrace to humanity in this civilised world of ours. I have made railway journeys—in almost every part of the world and I have constantly travelled in the third class as well as other classes on all kinds of Railway systems, but I have not seen in any other country such misery and such overcrowding as I have witnessed on the third class Railway system in India. The patience of this most patient people in the world, the Indian people has been nearly exhausted. It is a matter of the utmost regret to me to have seen year after year how completely the universal sentiments of the people of India have been flouted and insulted. I would again in this connection repeat the serious warning that I gave in my opening address, that the very safety

PRINCES PROTECTION ACT.

LORD READING'S DESPATCH TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 25.

A Gazette Extraordinary publishes Lord Reading's despatch to the Secretary of State, dated 12th October, regarding the Indian States (Protection against disaffection) Act and the Secretary of State's reply.

The 14th November, fully approving of the Governor-General's action under section 67B of the Government of India Act, Lord Reading emphasises that the Press Act committee's finding that no protection was required was merely a finding that the evidence before the committee did not show that such protection was necessary. Immediately thereafter complaints of attack were received from certain important princes, and further evidence began to accumulate. Inquiries were made which showed that practically all the states and an overwhelming majority of political authorities were in favour of protection. Leave to introduce the Bill which the head of the Government had vouched for was rejected in a summary fashion by the Assembly. The special powers vested in the Governor-General had to be used as Government owed to the States a debt both under engagements and in honour.

In view of the wording of the section in the Government of India Act, he decided, not without regret, that the amendments ought not to be accepted in the Council of State as the Bill was to be passed without iteration. The Secretary of State expressed full approval of Lord Reading's action and promised to take further steps required under the Act.

A MAHANT SUBMITS TO S. G. P. C.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 25.

The Mahant of Naimakote Gurdwara in Gurdaspur District was reported to have submitted to the S. G. P. C. authority on Saturday and to have made a statement at the Golden Temple to the effect that having handed his Gurudwara over to the S. G. P. C. he was willing to accept whatever they choose to give him for its maintenance.

The Udasin Mahamandali in a communique state that the Government will repent for the lenient way in which they have permitted the Akalis to have their own way everywhere, and that the Akalis having obtained all Gurudwaras will not be satisfied but will next want the whole of the Punjab.

The Additional District Magistrate of Lahore has sentenced Giani Harisingh, late editor of the 'Akali' to six months' rigorous imprisonment for sedition. The accused is already undergoing a sentence of imprisonment in a previous case and this sentence will commence after the expiry of the first.

Official and Personal.

It is understood that Mr. G. B. Sim, C. S. Member, Board of Indian Revenue, will officiate as Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, during the period the Hon. Mr. Cook will act as the Finance Member.

Mr. W. S. J. Wilson, M. L. A., has been appointed a member of the Standing Emigration Committee vice Sir Edgar Holbourn resigned.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Paton of the Calcutta High Court has been confirmed vice the Hon. Mr. Justice Teunon retired.

It is understood Sir Ludovic Porter, Finance Member, retires from service on the 18th January next under medical advice.

Sir William Vincent has left Government House, Patna, for Calcutta.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived at Bobbili on Nov. 24th and were the recipients of a magnificent reception. The chief function of the day at Bobbili was the opening by Her Excellency the Maharaja of Bobbili. At night after attending the banquet their Excellencies and the party left for Parliakimidi.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the Children of the Garrison School, Kirkee on Saturday morning and Her Excellency attended the marriage ceremony of the daughter of Sardar Dastur Kaikobad Noshervan in the afternoon.

The District Magistrate Salem has ordered the people in the second Afgharam and other streets of the town to evacuate their houses since the streets are infested with plague. (A. P.)

of the public is actually imperilled by the present condition of things, when what is so contemptuously called the 'menial staff' is so underpaid and underfed that the body and soul are perpetually half-starved. I would press again and again in the name of humanity that those who are in supreme authority in allocating this pay to what is called the menial staff, and also in arranging for the third class accommodation of the poor, should not rest at ease until they have done all that is in their power individually and corporately to remedy these most serious evils.

NEED FOR UNITY.

I end this Conference as I began: let us be united: let us get rid of all racial distinctions: let us run our railways on a truly economic scale, suitable to the conditions of a poor country like India, providing simplicity and decency, but not extravagance and luxury. Above all, let us in all our undertakings, first and last remember the poor.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha, proposing a vote of thanks to the President fervently appealed to the workmen to be firm and united.

Rai Sahab Chandrikaprasad seconded. The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation, all standing.

On the motion of Mr. F. Ginnwalla a vote of thanks was next accorded to the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

After the President and the Chairman had been garlanded, the Conference came to a successful close.

MR. ERSKINE CHILDERS.

SUFFERS EXTREME PENALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Mr. Erskine Childers was executed at seven o'clock this morning, and is believed to have been shot. Official Army reports state that Mr. Childers was tried by the Military Court at Portobello Barracks, Dublin, on November 17th, on a charge of possessing an automatic pistol without proper authority, when apprehended by the National forces, on November 10th at Annamoe House, County Wicklow. He was found guilty and sentenced to death, the report concludes.

ATTACK BY IRREGULARS.

The belief that Mr. Childers would be executed led to heavy abortive attacks by the irregulars on the National Army posts in Dublin, last night. The execution caused a panic in the city, some approving of it and some disapproving of it. It is recalled that De Valera recently threatened bloodshed if Mr. Childers were executed. It is believed that Mr. Childers dominated Mr. De Valera and was the military brain of the rebel movement.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LEAFIELD (OXFORD), (Midnight), Nov. 25.

London newspapers, while they express regret at the fate that has befallen Mr. Erskine Childers who was executed yesterday, by the Irish Free State authorities, agree that the latter had no other choice.

The 'Daily Chronicle' states:—"Mr. Childers was an irreconcilable Republican who refused to accept the verdict of the country and the newly-elected Parliament. He with Mr. De Valera split the Irish army and went into open rebellion. Defeated in the field he pursued more underground and furtive methods of ambushes and night assassinations. Finally, after a period of grace offered by the Government had expired he was caught with arms in his possession."

The 'Times' says:—"He challenged the only constituted authority in his country. That authority had no choice save to accept his challenge or to abdicate all title to lawful trusteeship for the welfare of the Free State."

The 'Westminster Gazette' remarks:—"When a small minority, having submitted a question to the country, seriously claim that the people who will not take their view are in rebellion against them, nothing is to be said."—(B. O. W.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

This morning's papers—in their leading articles—seem to be agreed that the Free State authorities had no choice but to accept Mr. Childers' challenge or to abdicate all title to lawful trusteeship for the welfare of the State. Even the 'Daily News' terms their case as overwhelmingly strong. The 'Times' believes that the verdict of civilised world will be that the decision is right. The accounts of Mr. Childers' life, his high character, devotion and ability, and they deplore such a sad end to a promising life. Articles dwell, however, upon the almost irreparable injury high the fanaticism of Mr. Erskine Childers inflicted on his adopted country.

Seven of the eight men who, with Mr. Childers, were concerned in the Habeas Corpus case, have received sentences varying from five years' penal servitude to twelve months imprisonment. One has been acquitted.

IRELAND PREGNANT WITH UGLY POSSIBILITIES.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The situation in Ireland for the next few days is pregnant with ugly possibilities in consequence of the Republican reprisals which are feared may follow the execution of Mr. Erskine Childers, though the Republicans are probably too weakened; otherwise, they might seriously embarrass the Free State Government. Dublin has been deeply stirred by the execution, but there is reason to hope that this resolute action will strengthen the forces of order. It is stated that, prior to his execution, De Valera was taken of moving Mr. Childers frequently from barracks to barracks.

DE VALERA'S LIEUTENANT.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Nov. 25.

Mr. Erskine Childers, who was Mr. De Valera's chief lieutenant and was mainly responsible for the irreconcilable movement in the Irish Free State, was executed at 7 o'clock this morning by the Free State military authorities. He had been found guilty by a Court Martial and sentenced to death for having been in possession without proper authority, of an automatic pistol when apprehended by a party of national forces. This had been made a capital offence by the Free State, in pursuance of their endeavour to restore order.

Four other prisoners had already been executed for a similar offence. Mr. Childers' friends appealed to the civil courts in Dublin for an act of Habeas Corpus. The Judge, however, held that the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts had been ousted by the state of war which Mr. Childers himself had helped to introduce.—B. O. W.

DUBLIN QUIET

SOCIALISTS ATTACK MINISTER OF FOOD.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Dublin is quiet, the feeling of uneasiness created by the execution of Mr. Erskine Childers having apparently disappeared.

CONVICTED OF POSSESSING OF ARMS

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Eight men, convicted of the possession of arms in Belfast, were to-day, sentenced to periods of penal servitude between seven and three years in length in addition to lashes of the cat or the strokes of a birch.

"AGENCIES OF WARFARE."

4 POWERS' MEETING AT HAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LEAFIELD, Nov. 25.

The British Empire, France, Italy and Japan will meet at the Hague, on December 11th next, to consider the possible changes which may have been rendered necessary in the law of war by the introduction or development since the Hague Conference of 1907 of the new agencies of warfare. This is in accordance with the first resolution of the Washington Conference, of February 4, 1922. The jurisdiction of the Commission is limited by the second resolution of the same date, to the examination and recommendations regarding the rules of international law respecting the new agencies of warfare. The rules or declaration relating to submarines or the use of noxious gases and chemicals which have already been adopted by the Powers will not be reviewed. The British Delegates will be Sir Russell Rodd, formerly Ambassador at Rome, and Sir Cecil Hurst, Legal Advisor to the Foreign Office. There will also be representatives from the Air Ministry, the Admiralty and War Office.—B. O. W.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

A Commission consisting of representatives of the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, will meet at the Hague, on December 11th, to consider possible changes in the laws of war laid down by the Hague conference of 1908.

WASHINGTON AGREEMENT.

M. LEYGUE'S ALLEGED STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

New York.—The 'Tribune's' Washington Correspondent, referring to M. Leygue's alleged statement that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber of which he is a Chairman would report against the Washington agreement says that the Government's advice point to France's early ratification of the Naval Pact.

The 'New York American' alone refers to the probability of the Government asking whether M. Leygue's attitude, is the policy of M. Poincare.

Paris.—M. Leygue states that he gave no interview to the 'Chicago Tribune' in regard to the Washington Treaty. (This refers to the message of yesterday's date from Paris which stated that M. Leygue had told the 'Chicago Tribune's' Paris correspondent that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber would report against the Washington agreement.)

SCAPA FLOW SINKINGS.

BRITISH EMBASSY'S DENIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Washington.—The British Embassy statement takes exception to the recent declaration made by M. Clemenceau that Britain 'secured a guarantee on her national safety' by the sinking of the surrendered German fleet in Scapa Flow in 1919. The Embassy denies any implication that the British authorities wilfully permitted the sinkings.

M. CLEMENCEAU CONTRADICTS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Newhaven. Connecticut.—M. Clemenceau has declared that he did not charge the British with wilfully permitting the sinking of the German Fleet at Scapa Flow.

The Judge said that gunmen infesting the city must be put down.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Four hundred political prisoners were removed from the gaol in Limerick to-day, and conveyed to the docks under a heavy escort. There they were placed aboard the steamer which departed for an unknown destination.

GERMANY AND REPARATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Berlin.—In Reichstag, Herr Cuno, the new Chancellor stated that the new Government was firmly resolved to execute Dr. Wirth's programme outlined in the note to Reparations Commission on Nov. 13th. Germany must have a complete moratorium for the reparations payments, in cash and in kind, except deliveries for the devastated regions, for three or four years, and must obtain a loan of 500 million gold marks to reestablish her finances. The Government would do everything possible to discharge Germany's obligations as a loser of the war, especially in regard to the devastated regions, but Germany's vital requirements must first be provided.

Referring to the Rhineland, he said that the Government would never surrender the occupied German territory.

REICHSTAG ADJOURNS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Berlin.—The Reichstag has adjourned until December 4th after a statement by Herr Cuno that the investigation of the Cabinet absolved Herr Mueller of the charge of a reasonable attitude. The Socialists made a sensational attack on Herr Mueller, Minister for Food, whom they accused of complicity in a separatist movement in the Rhineland. Herr Mueller repudiated the accusation and the Chancellor promised an investigation. Herr Mueller subsequently resigned.

RAWALPINDI RIOT CASE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 25.

In the Rawalpindi riot case ten Congress-Khilafat volunteers have been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each for being members of unlawful assembly and rioting. One has been sentenced to six months and three have been acquitted.

DETERMINED TO SEE PREMIER.

CALL FOR "REIN

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

RESULTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

THE MAIDEN HOUSE PLATE.—Distance 8 furlongs.
Mr. Girdhar's PRAGUE 9-3 Bakes 1
Mr. Das' ELECTRIC 8-7 Northmore 2
Mr. Fenick's CYNOSURUS 8-7 Townsend 3
Mr. Gregory's SHAN JUNIOR 8-4 Harrison 4
Totalizators paid.—Winner Rs. 18; Places Rs. 12 and Rs. 12.
THE CLUB PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.
Maharaj Kumar Victor Narayan's COUP 1
Mr. Deo's SIMPLE SIMON 8-7 Barnett 2
Mr. Main's STAPLES 8-11 Hutchins 3
Mr. Roy's JAUNT 8-2 Northmore 4
Totalizators paid.—Winner Rs. 38; Places Rs. 16, Rs. 46, and Rs. 23.
THE CANAL HURDLE PLATE.—Distance 3 1/4 miles.
Mr. Gifford's JOYSHIP 9-4 Seastream 1
Mr. Lindsay's TYCOON 9-0 (car 9-1) Murrell 2
Mr. Gregory's JAZZBAND 3
Mr. Malony's KING OF BEES 1-2 Baker 4
Totalizators paid.—Winner Rs. 102; Places Rs. 19, Rs. 13, and Rs. 23.
THE CRITERION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Thaddeus' DIVIDE 8-11 Ruiz and Mr. Galstau's SOLO BRIDGE 8-2 Townsend 1
Mr. Thaddeus' DIVIDE 8-11 Ruiz and Mr. Galstau's SOLO BRIDGE 8-2 Townsend 2
Mr. Thaddeus' DIVIDE 8-11 Ruiz and Mr. Galstau's SOLO BRIDGE 8-2 Townsend 3
Mr. Thaddeus' DIVIDE 8-11 Ruiz and Mr. Galstau's SOLO BRIDGE 8-2 Townsend 4
Totalizators paid.—Winner Rs. 24; Places Rs. 24, Rs. 16, and Rs. 17.
THE CLUB PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.
General Raja Sir Hari Singh's PRIME BOY 8-12 Baker 1
Maharaj Kumar Victor Narayan's COUP 2
Mr. Thaddeus' DIVIDE 8-11 Ruiz and Mr. Galstau's SOLO BRIDGE 8-2 Townsend 3
Mr. Thaddeus' DIVIDE 8-11 Ruiz and Mr. Galstau's SOLO BRIDGE 8-2 Townsend 4
Totalizators paid.—Winner Rs. 43; Places Rs. 12, Rs. 12, and Rs. 18.
KARACHI RACES.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, Nov. 25.
Autumn Meeting—Third Day.
THE TIGRIS HURDLES.—Distance 2 miles over 7 furlongs.
Capt. R. George's JOUTOU 11-0 Capt. Creagh 1
Lt. C. E. Steel's JOUTOU 11-0 Capt. Creagh 2
Lt. E. Talbot's GLAXO 11-7 Mr. Orchard 3
Total paid.—Win Rs. 18; Places Rs. 11 and Rs. 9.
THE SIND CLUB CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Major W. G. Elphinstone's CHUNGIZ 7-6 Jones 1
Lt. Col. H. Stewart's CARLISLE 8-13 Quinn 2
Mr. J. P. Caesar's DIAMOND KING 9-10 Fowles 3
Total paid.—Win Rs. 9; Places Rs. 5 and Rs. 5.
THE MANORA HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.
Major H. Exham's BRENOCK 6-9 Harroway 1
Capt. Hoggins' WANGY 10-0 Capt. Jerrom 2
Sgt. F. S. Marshall's FORRAINE 5-0 Jones 3
Total paid.—Win Rs. 8; Places Rs. 5 and Rs. 5.
THE PADDOCK HANDICAP.—Distance Race Course.
Mr. Ahmed Khan's CHEHO 10-7 Akbar Ali 1
Malik Shah Jehan's MUJLOON 11-0 Abdullah 2
Mr. R. G. Govan's DISPUTE 10-0 3
Total paid.—Win Rs. 6; Places Rs. 6 and Rs. 7.
THE MALIR HANDICAP.—Distance Race Course.
Major C. B. Jackson's SENSFORD 12-0 Owner 1
Mr. H. F. P. Hoarson's SANDOOLA 10-0 Mr. Orchard 2
Mr. M. A. J. Aldrich's DARKNIGHT 9-0 Fowles 3
Total paid.—Win Rs. 9; Places Rs. 6 and Rs. 5.
MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.
(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)
THE PROBABLES.
LONDON, Nov. 24.
Ugly Duckling (Doyle), Quip (Cricket), North Waltham (Hulme), Snowball (Ingham), Omil Jazzband.
The following additions are the probable starters in the Manchester November Handicap—North Waltham, Snowball and The Alder. No jockeys have been specified.
BETTING.
The latest betting is as follows:—
Seventy-five to twenty against Crevasse Eleven to two against Torelore.
Seventeen to two against Irish Belfry. Hundred to nine against Elundy.
Eighteen to one against Ceylonese.
Twenty to one against Monarch and North Waltham.
Twenty-five to one against Ugly Duckling and Quip.
Thirty-three to one against Snowball.
RESULT.
The result of the Manchester November Handicap to-day is as follows:—
(1) Torelore.
(2) Arravale.
(3) Orpi.
Betting in Manchester Handicap was:—
6-1 Torelore, 100-8 Arravale and 25-1 Orpi.
The race: 14 ran. Won by three lengths, six lengths separating the second and the third.
Elundy was ridden by Weston, North Waltham by Hulme, and Snowball by Ingham.
Alder did not run.
Owing to the fog, very little could be seen of the race until the straight was reached when Arravale led from Torelore, Orpi, Ugly Duckling and Irish Belfry. 150 yards from home, Torelore came to the front and won easily. Irish Belfry was the fourth.

M.C. C. VS. NEW SOUTH WALES

CHAPMAN'S BRILLIANT PLAY.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Sydney.—The weather was fine for a

match between the M. C. C. and the New South Wales and the wicket was easy. Six thousand people attended. The M. C. C. scored 360 runs, of which Chapman made a century by a brilliant, forceful play which did not give a chance. His score included fifteen fours and the innings lasted 77 minutes. With Titchmarsh he added 148 for the third wicket. The latter made 79 and hit seven fours in a very steady innings of 131 minutes. MacLaren scored 54 and received a splendid ovation. His innings included six fours and lasted 66 minutes. The side's innings took 258 minutes. The New South Wales put up ten runs without a loss when stumps were drawn.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Sydney.—The New South Wales made two hundred and one in the first innings. Macartney scored 63.

The M. C. C. scored 117 runs for nine wickets in the second innings when the play was finished for the day.

CRICKET.

M. C. C. VS. BORDER.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

East London.—In a two-day's match against the Border here, the Border made 70, and the M. C. C. 152 for 4 (Sandham 61, not out). (East London is a seaport in Cape Colony.)

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

To-day's football resulted as follows.
League (Division one):—Arsenal two, Sunderland three, Aston Villa nil, Liverpool one, Notts Forest one, Birmingham one, Blackburn Rovers nil, Stoke one (this match was abandoned four minutes before time owing to bad light), Bolton Wanderers two, Manchester City one, Chelsea nil, Burnley one, Cardiff City nil, Huddersfield Town one, Everton nil, Preston North-End one, Newcastle United one, Tottenham Hotspur one, Oldham Athletic nil, Sheffield United two.

League (Division two):—Barnsley one, Crystal Palace two, Blackpool three, Fulham nil, Bradford City nil, Derby County nil, Clampton Orient nil, West Ham United two, Coventry City one, Stockport County nil, Manchester United nil, Rovers one, Port Vale nil, Rotherham County nil, The Wednesday one, Hull City nil, Southampton nil, Leicester City nil, South Shields nil, Leeds United two, Wolverhampton Wanderers one, Notts County nil.

League (Division three—Northern Section):—Aberdeen Athletic two, Gillingham nil, Brighton and Hove Albion one, Swindon Town one, Bristol Rovers one, Charlton Athletic one, Luton Town nil, Watford one, Millwall one, Bristol City nil, Northampton three, Exeter City nil, Norwich one, Merthyr Town one, Plymouth Argyle one, Southend United one, Queens Park Rangers one, Newport County one, Reading one, Brentford nil, Swansea Town two, Portsmouth one.

League (Division three—Southern Section):—Aberdeen Athletic two, Gillingham nil, Brighton and Hove Albion one, Swindon Town one, Bristol Rovers one, Charlton Athletic one, Luton Town nil, Watford one, Millwall one, Bristol City nil, Northampton three, Exeter City nil, Norwich one, Merthyr Town one, Plymouth Argyle one, Southend United one, Queens Park Rangers one, Newport County one, Reading one, Brentford nil, Swansea Town two, Portsmouth one.

Scottish League:—Airdrieonians two, Hearts two, Alloa one, Ayr United one, Celtic three, Third Lanark nil, Hibernians three, Albion Rovers nil, Kilmaronock one, Falkirk nil, Morton two, Dundee three, Motherwell five, Clyde three, Partick Thistle two, Aberdeen one, Raith Rovers one, Hamilton nil, St. Mirren one, Rangers nil.

In a friendly match the Corinthians scored five goals and the Cambridge University two.

ALL INDIA COLLEGE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

Mr. Ishwar Dayal Tokle, Secretary, Sedagat Ashram, P. O. Dighaghat, Patna, writes: The third Session of the Conference is to be held at Gaya during the Congress week.

Both co-operators and non-co-operators, irrespective of their differences, are requested to attend the Conference and make it a success.

The Conference offers a common ground of union to all the College Students throughout India. Let us, brothers, the youth of India find a centre of union in the Conference—in midst of diversity create a bond of union in the service of our common Mother.

Suggestions from all Students' Associations are requested to send their suggestions for the presidentship of the Conference.

In the last meeting of the Reception Committee of the All-India College Students' Conference the following were elected as the office bearers and members of the Executive Committee.

President Babu Nathuni Lall, M.A., Secretary B. G. Shiwari Dayal.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The amount received from Mr. V. C. Prabhakar is Rs. 51 and not Rs. 5 as acknowledged in our issue of 18th instant.

MR. SASTRI ENTERTAINED.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri was entertained by the members of the Western India National Liberal Association yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at the Servants of India Society Hall. The function was not open to the press.

CAUSE LIST.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(MONDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER, 1922.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTIN.

(In Division Court No. 40.)

LONG CAUSES.

1580-22—Craigie B and C, Miller Timber and Trading Co Ltd v Haji Bashu Varaya, Payne and Co.

1515-22—Matubhai J and M, Maneckji Rustonji Patel v Muncherji Pallonji Contractor and anr, Ardesir H D and Co.

596-22—Khandwalla and Co, Pranlal Nagdas Shah v Chumilal Mohanlal Gandhi, N C Dalal and Co.

2288-19—Malvi M R and Co, G G Nadkarni v Vithaldas Odhavji, Smetnam B and Co.

4607-21—Craigie B and C, John Butt and Co (London) Ltd v The Eastern Commercial Corporation Ltd, N C Dalal and Co.

306-22—Jamshedji R and D, Motilal Lalubhai Marfatia v Premji Vardhaman, Shah and Chinn.

1712-22—Shah and Ch, Patel Atmaram Hirala v The Great Fire Insurance Co Ltd, Chitnis Kam and Co.

2455-20—Craigie B and C, The Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Co Ltd v Moti Jetha and Co, Mulla and M, Edgelow G W and Co.

2277-22—Sukhtankar and G, Bhalechandra Sitaram Sukhtankar v Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed Abba, Edgelow G W and Co.

2060-22—Ferreira and V, Vohra Abdullahai Davoodkhan Kurva v Mahomedally Tajiboy Dana, Khundaroo L and M.

1682-22—Purnand and Clubwalla, J. Nusservanji Hormusji Desai v Cawaji Pestonji Perry, N C Dalal and Co.

2008-12—Chitnis K and M, Nariman Hormusji Patani v Kugli Jenuunya Haji Miya, Dallas and Co.

1693-22—Ramanlal and Co, Albert Carbal v Pascual Rodriguez and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

612-12—Mantri and Co, Bai Ratanbai widow v Fali Mahomed Abdullah and anr, Judah and S.

1435-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Eastern United Assurance Co Ltd v Jetha Dewji Vaghu and anr, Mulji Th and Co, Mehta L and Co.

2685-22—Payne and Co, Shivdas Mulchand v Nannal Parbhuram, Mulji Th and Co.

1871-20—Madhowji and Co, Nanabhai Hormusji Moss v Nathalal Chaganlal and Co, Amin and D.

1461-20—Madhowji and Co, Nanabhai Hormusji Moss v Narandas Dwarkadas, Mehta L and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

(In Division Court No. 53.)

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

2442-22—Little and Co, Goolamhussein Molochhai and anr v Souza Fernandes, Matubhai J and M.

2721-22—Amin and D, Manmohandas Khandas and others v Jettaram Mokundji Pandit a firm, Manubhai and Co.

2747-22—Hirala and Co, Damodar Sawalram Yande v The National Democratic Publishing Co and anr, Rustamji and Ginnwalla, Motichand and D.

2552-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Ebrahim Mahomed Hatia and anr v Coveerji Cursetji Bheshani, Merwanji K and Co.

2853-22—Mulji Th and Co, Dr Parbhudas Gokuldas and anr v Pragji Lalji and anr, Khandwalla L and M.

4856-21—Captain and V, Haji Yossef Haji Esmael Sobani v J. De Souza and anr, Manilal and Kher.

5195-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangaldas Laloochhai v Baburao Ganesh and anr, Manilal and Kher.

5199-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangaldas Laloochhai v Vinayak Babaji and anr, Manilal and Kher.

5200-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangaldas Laloochhai v Govind Atmaram and anr, Manilal and Kher.

127-22—Dastur and Co, Hamid bin Ali and anr v Nannal Parbhuram, Mulji Th and Co.

1035-22—Payne and Co, Mulraj Khatao v Furgonji Ardesir Cursetji, Captain and V.

2307-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Hakiaji and anr v Mucundam Thakoo and anr, Rustamji and Ginnwalla.

2829-22—Thakordas and D, Jwaladut Motilal and anr v Harakshi Dayabhai.

2830-22—Thakordas and D, Jwaladut Motilal and anr v Jamnadas Gohardandas.

2998-22—Manilal and K, Kikabhai Jafferji Abdull v Shaik Fayazuddin Shaik Yakunudin and anr.

3131-22—Shroff and Lam, Feroze Fareedon Daboo and anr v Furgonji Ardesir Cursetji, Captain and V.

3132-22—Captain and V, Ardesir Bomanji Dastur v M K Hirani.

3163-22—Purnand and Clubwalla, Kakabhai Bhuderbhai Yakil v Shivali Totaram, Raghavaya N and Co.

3174-22—Mulla and M, Mathuradas Maganlal v M G Jayaker.

3178-22—Ardesir H D and Co, Chhotalal Mulchand and anr v Lawrence Ras Mendonca Gomes, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

2799-22—Crawford B and Co, Bhagwandas Govardandas v Hormusji Nusservanji Seervai, Merwanji K and Co.

2801-22—Mulla and M, Cuseum Mahomed Miha v Bhagwandas Ramdayal and anr, Pandia and Co.

2803-22—Shamrao M and H, Shamsuddin Mahomedally v Nazaralli and Cumroodji, Vachha and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

(In Division Court No. 43.)

REFERENCE.

L A Reference 120—J C G Bowen.—In Re Government—Jamshetji N Wadia & others v Wadia G and Co, Jamshetji R & D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

5107-21—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Shrikishna Dhananath Dandekar v Jerup Teja and others, Dabholker and Co.

REFERENCE.

L A Reference 122—J C G Bowen.—In Re Government v Jehangir S Daji, Shamrao M and H.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Ap 76-21—393-13—Hirala and Co, Elias Haji Ahmed v The Hon Khan Bahadur

Haji Esmael Seth, Dharamsey D and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2485-22—Jehangir and S, Gulamali Noorbhai v Nichaldas and Co, Dikshit M and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

659-18—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Maganlal Ramdas and anr v Amichand Pandai and anr, Ardesir H D and Co.

1994-19—Ardesir H D and Co, Amichand Pandai and anr v Maganlal Ramdas and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

2423-19—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Kaliaji Tillock v Gulabchand Hirala Amin and Desai.

1776-20—Surveyor and Co, Dolichand Pannaji and Co v Satyabhamabai widow, Pandia and Co.

496-18—Unwalla P and P, Akberally Jivaji Master and anr v Kulsambai widow and anr, Little and Co, Amin and D.

3741-21—Crawford B and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd v The Eastern Commercial Corporation Ltd, N C Dalal and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

1688-22—Rustamji and Ginnwalla, Himadil Manji and Co v Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Vachha and Co.

3629-22—Malvi M R and Co, Nandkishore Hari-das v Kaka Dossaboy Hirachand and anr, Ramanlal and Co, Ardesir H D and Co.

4616-21—N C Dalal and Co, Malsi Kanji v Nannal Parbhuram and anr, Madhowji and Co.

3196-22—Jehangir M and S, Motilal Fulchand v Jamshetji Nowroji Gamedia, Mulla and M.

1275-22—Mulla and M, Lalji Dayal v Mathuradas Haribhai, Soonderdas and Co.

3821-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram, Yeshwant Ghanasham Nadkarni, Ardesir H D and Co.

2558-21—Wadia G and Co, Kedarnal Bharmal v Durgabai, Jammundji Jussawalla, Edgelow G W and Co.

3757-22—Craigie B and C, The Gokwad Industrial Ltd v Hamed Haji Dada, M B Chothia and Co.

3763-22—Craigie B and C, The Gokwad Industrial Ltd v Gani Manohar Jethporewalla, M B Chothia and Co.

4116-21—Tyabji D and Co, Prataprai Mulji Mooni v N S Trustworthy and Co, Soonderdas and Co, Chitnis K and M.

898-20—Malvi M R and Co, Jatsankar Manishanker Dave v Bai Awabai widow and another, Mulla and M.

1292-22—Matubhai J and M, The Bank of Morbi v Currin Jivan, Payne and Co.

1193-22—Little and Co, Shaw Wallace and Co v Damodar Devidas, N C Dalal and Co.

1406-22—Little and Co, Shaw Wallace and Co v Bhagwandas Cullianji, Ferreira and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

(In Division Court No. 49.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

1893-19—Patell and Ezekiel, D Mohanlal and Co a firm v Ishwardas Gorkhram and anr, Jamshetji R and D, Part heard.

1896-19—Patell and Ezekiel, D Mohanlal and Co a firm v Chabhamal Divanchand and anr, Jamshetji R and D.

84-21—Merwanji K and Co, Surajmal Badrinath v a firm v Nannal Bansidhar a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

2267-19—Madhowji and Co, Govindji Rattansi and anr v Mangaldas Giridharas, Manilal Th and Co.

2075-21—Dushab and Co, Chunniram Motilal a firm v Nannal Bansidhar a firm, Jamshetji R and D.

4164-22—Chitnis K and M, Dr Eruchabhai Jamshetji Hakim v Shamsudin Mahomed, Bandukwalla, Khanderao L and M.

747-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricunji v Govindji Vassunji and anr, Mulji Th and Co.

1150-22—Madhowji and Co, Gordhandas Khet-sar v Rahim Hanjantally and anr, Malvi M R and Co, Mal and M, Matubhai J and M, M B Chothia and Co.

1339-22—Madhowji and Co, Karsandas Ranchod-das a firm and anr v Rahim Hanjantally and anr, Malvi M R and Co, Mal and M, Matubhai J and M, M B Chothia and Co.

3474-20—Motichand and D, Wadilal Purshtotam-das and Co v Tuljadas, Tejpal a firm, Jamshetji R and D.

4734-22—Little and Co, The Autogenous Welding and Repair Works v Muncshahkhan, Framji Mistry, Pandia and Co.

1716-22—Dabholker and Co, Dattatraya Hari Tendulkar and anr v Radhabai widow and anr, Manilal and Kher.

2999-20—Mehta L and Co, Damodar Dharam-sey and Co a firm v Beaulally Alibhoy, Shroff and V.

2548-20—Merwanji K and Co, Maneckji Rustonji Olijji v Kawsaji Burjorji Ghadiali.

2765-20—Purnand and Clubwalla, Vithaldas Thakoresaydas a firm v Pratapchand Gulabchand Zaveri, Hirala Th and Co.

3055-20—Raghavaya N and Co, Nanabhai Hormusji Moss v Rajabally Joomabhai a firm, Smetnam B and Co.

3118-20—Jehangir and S, Chinnalal Mansukhlal Shah v Messrs Need and Co a firm.

2695-22—Merwanji K and Co, Tyebbhoy Abdul Kader Vasi v Shaik Adam Haseenally Vasi, Payne and Co.

2706-20—Ardesir H D and Co, R M Dordi v A P Bhawnagri and anr, Captain and V.

2805-20—Amin and D, Madhowji Kanji v Vithal Atmaram a firm and anr, Malvi M R and Co, Judah and S.

2990-20—Kanga and S, Mulchand Virjyalah-das Kinkhabwalla v Natvarlal Keshavlal Zaveri.

2991-20—Raghavaya N and Co, Hirala Venilal Mehta v Edulji Jivaji Soparwalla, Merwanji K and Co, For postponement.

2992-20—Wadia G and Co, Abdul Hussein Abdul Karim and anr v Haji Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Chandwalla.

3285-20—Payne and Co, Wardham Amarchand and anr v Nannal Bansidhar a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

1143-22—N C Dalal and Co, B N Lang v Rup-chand Rangildas, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

(In Division Court No. 37.)

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

4709-22—Unwalla P and P, Govindji Madhowji v Burjorji F Mehta.

4888-22—Shamrao M and H, Wamanrao Bhai Thakore v Vishnu Ramchandra Pa-thakkar.

3339-22—Mehta L and Co, Gang

"H & B" ENGLISH MOTOR BULB HORNS.

Single Twist Bugle Horn has 5 ins. Oval Bell. Length overall 20 ins. A better Horn going cheap!
No. 1102-C, Brass, Rs. 17-8 each.
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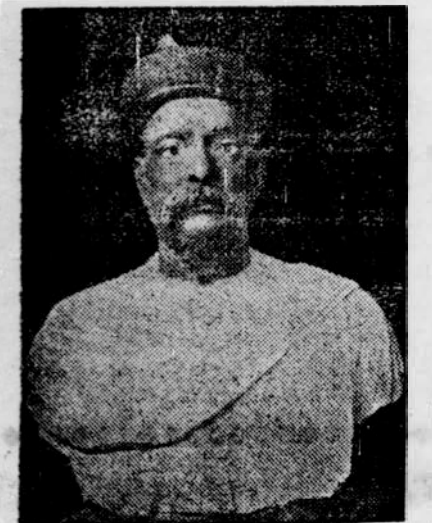
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(1) Dr. CLUFFE recommended your safety Swings for baby. (Sd.) F. Bodycot (Mascovite).
(2) I can get through quite a lot of work while baby plays comfortably in the Jhu-Jhu. (Sd.) Mrs. E. Dawes, Naskik.
(3) I found Jhu-Jhu Rest Swing an ideal thing for small children. Its further advantages to the mother are price affordable by many. (Sd.) Syed Hasan Imam, Gaya.

Prices (on approval) Deluxe Rs. 5-0
Standard Rs. 3-12 Post & Pkg. As. 12
DO NOT DEPRIVE YOUR BABY.
Order one { **K. & KEYS CO.**
To-day. { No. 3 Fals Bazar, DELHI

LOK. TILAK

Mr. SURENDRANATH BANERJEE writes: This is to certify that I know Mr. Wagh and regard him as an eminent Sculptor. I have seen some of the busts executed by him, they, in my opinion, will stand comparison with similar work done by any European Sculptor.—22nd June, 1915.

Mr. SATYENDRANATH TAGORE writes: This is to certify Mr. Wagh has executed a plaster bust of my brother, Rabindranath Tagore, which shows much more than average merit and is in fact a much better likeness than the last one done by a European Sculptor. Mr. Wagh holds several certificates for good work done by him and deserves encouragement.—30th May, 1915.

Mr. BEASANT writes: The Bust of Lok Tilak is an admirable and vivid likeness and is the best in my opinion. The bust of Sir Rabindranath Tagore, made by Mr. Wagh is also a splendid likeness.

WAGH SCULPTURE
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

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INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LOCAL BOARDS BILL.**SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.**

The report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to local boards, and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, are published for general information in the Bombay Government Gazette of 20th November.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee have the following two main objects in view in their consideration of the bill: (a) a clearer statement of the agency through which local boards will perform their duties; (b) the advisability of providing for the employment of Government agency where this course may be advisable in the interests of economy and to avoid duplication of staffs.

For the efficient performance of the functions of the boards a small standing committee, meeting at frequent intervals, is required; and the Committee have made provision for a standing committee, with the president as chairman, as a necessary feature of every board.

As regards the employment of Government agency, this is optional and a matter of arrangement with Government in each case. But the Committee anticipated some difficulty in a board performing its duties satisfactorily with a small staff scattered over a large area; the Committee, therefore, are of opinion that it will be necessary to employ Government agency for some purposes of the board and have amended the Act to show that such an arrangement is contemplated.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 4.—This has been amended—
(a) to allow of the elimination of taluka local boards where such a course is considered advisable or the establishment of boards for areas other than revenue divisions;
(b) to continue existing boards and their rights and liabilities, as it does not appear that section 7 of the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904, would operate to continue the rights and liabilities of a local board under the repealed Act to a local board established or continued under the new Act.

Clause 5 (4).—The Committee have thought it advisable to insert a provision for the nomination of a member of the depressed classes wherever possible, in view of the necessity from a political and social point of view of having their interests represented.

Clause 5 (5).—Provision has been made for failure to elect.
Clause 6.—It has been made clear that as many constituencies as may be required may be prescribed. The Committee are of opinion also that the terms "general" and "Malabarian" are more appropriate.

Clause 9 (1) (c) (iv).—The Committee are not of opinion that a pleader whose name has been withdrawn for a specified period only should be disqualified from being a member of a local board.
Clause 9 (1) (d).—It is proposed to disqualify only temporary officers of the board: vide clause 38.

Clause 9 (2).—This has been inserted to assimilate the provisions of this clause to those in the proviso to section 134. Special provision has been made in favour of members of Registered Co-operative Societies, who include in their number a large proportion of the men who take an active interest in public affairs.

Clause 11 (2).—It appears to be the intention of clause 11 (2) read with clause 12 (2) that the compulsory triennial revision should take place immediately before a general election. This intention has been made clearer in the bill as amended.

Clause 12.—The Committee are of opinion that it should be open to the Collector to enter in the list the name of any person who is shown to be qualified to be entered in the list, even though such person has not himself applied. It has further been made clear that the Collector's order is not subject to any appeal or revision.

Clause 14 (1).—The Committee have made provision for the final publication of the revised roll.

Clause 15 (1).—A list is prepared before a general election without any direction of the Commissioner. A date common to both procedures is therefore substituted, the date of publication.
Clause 15 (1) (a) (i).—As two dates are mentioned in the preceding lines, the reference has been made clear.

Clause 15 (1) (b).—Talukdars are not specified in the Bombay Electoral Rules; and the Committee assume that they are held to be covered by clause 15 (1) (c) "holders of unalienated land assessed or assessable to land revenue." Special mention of them has been made in this clause as a major clause.

Clause 15 (1) (c).—As a list may possibly be prepared at the end of one financial year and the beginning of another, a more definite date has been fixed.

Clause 15 (4).—The relevant subsidiary provisions of the Bombay Electoral Rules have been added to ensure the roll board lists being prepared on the same basis.

Clause 18.—This clause has been amended to cover the case of plural member constituencies.

Clause 22 (1) (2).—Original sub-clauses (1) and (2) have been omitted as provision for the continuance of existing local boards is being made in a separate clause (clause 34).

Clause 23 (2).—The Committee are of opinion that action taken under clause 23 (2) should be reported forthwith and to the standing committee.

Clause 25.—The period of 15 days' absence allowed to a vice-president is rather short. The Committee are also of opinion that absence from the taluka should disqualify a president or vice-president of a taluka local board; and further that the disqualification under this clause should relate only to the offices of president and vice-president. New clause 30 which deals with the disqualification of members has been amended accordingly.

Clause 28 (3).—The Committee have added a sub-clause to allow of a meeting being called by the Collector when the offices of president and vice-president are both vacant.

Clause 28 (old).—Vide note on clause 22 (1) (2).
Clause 28 (new).—The Commissioner should be given the power to extend the period of a local board by 12 months. Elections are generally held in March, and if the power of extension is limited to 6 months, elections would have to be held during the monsoon.

Clause 30.—The disqualifying provisions in the last paragraph of clause 134, relating to members already elected, have been included in this section.
Clause 30 (1) (c).—As the expression "three consecutive meetings" is indefinite and may cover a very long or a very short period, the committee have thought it desirable to enact a specific period.
Clause 33.—This has been amended to cover all causes of vacancies; of clause 25 (1).
Clause 34.—Provision has been made to carry on the existing boards until new boards have been elected. It is undesirable to have an interregnum however short; and probably some time will elapse before the new boards are elected.

Clause 35.—This clause has been amended on the lines of section 28 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, as more detailed provision should be made for the procedure of local boards and thus eliminate a principal cause of dispute. The provisions relating to committees have been put in a separate clause (clause 39) for the sake of clarity.
Clause 36.—In view of the large area covered by a local board and the difficulty of holding meetings at frequent intervals. The committee are of opinion that a standing committee should be appointed to perform the functions of the board, subject to such restrictions as the board may impose.
Clause 37 (old).—This has been omitted as provision has been made in the Primary Education Bill.
Clause 37.—Provision has been made for the co-opting of a member of the board or a member who though not a member of the board may be willing to serve on a committee.
Clauses 38 and 39.—Separate provision has been made for the appointment of other committees and their procedure.
Clause 40.—The local boards are now being dissociated largely from official agency, it will be for their benefit that officers of departments concerned with the district administration should have the opportunity of putting their views before them.
Clause 43.—The committee are of opinion that the inclusion of the words "loss and waste" will expose members to unnecessary harassment and litigation.
Clause 44.—It may be necessary to insist on local bodies taking joint action, e.g., for the collection of octroi for municipal and local board areas. The committee have made provision accordingly.
Clause 47 (old).—This has been omitted in view of the provision made in clause 4.
Clause 49 (c).—The statement of vital statistics has been omitted as the local boards have not sufficient staff for the purpose.
Clause 50 (1).—It should be left to the discretion of the local board whether payment of members should be allowed.
Clause 50 (m).—It has been made clear that the construction and maintenance of light railways is a local board purpose.
Clause 63.—The committee anticipate that it will be necessary to employ Government agency for many local board purposes, to avoid unnecessary duplication of staff and to have made specific provision for such employment.
Clause 78.—Audit and other expenses incurred by Government to secure the proper working of the Act should, in our opinion, be defrayed from general revenues and not from the local fund.
Clause 82.—While payment by cheque in the case of large sums is advisable to prevent misappropriation of local funds, the limit up to which cash payments may be made should be enlarged.
Clause 89.—Where a local board employs a qualified engineer, it does not appear to be necessary to require the approval of the Government Engineer to the Municipalities to estimate prepared or approved by the board's engineer.
Clause 90 (1).—In view of the powers given to the district local board under this clause provision has been made for their exercise only at a special meeting of the board called for the purpose.
Clause 100.—Bills and notices may be served by Government agency: similar provision has been made in the case of warrants.
Clause 112.—The appointment of the chief executive officers of the board should be subject to the approval of the Government; and as it will be difficult for the local board to defray the salaries of such officers, the salaries of these officers should be paid by Government.
Clause 127.—The committee are of opinion that a local board should have an opportunity to show cause why an order under this section should not be passed.
Clause 134.—Consequential amendments have been made in this clause in view of the amendments in clauses 9 and 30.
Clause 137.—Specific provision has been made for the acquisition of land by a local board.
Note.—The following members have authorised the Chairman Khan Bahadur Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah to sign the report on their behalf subject to any minute of dissent they may have:—
Rao Sahab D. P. Desai; Rao Sahab Harilal D. Desai; Rao Bahadur B. A. Harilal; Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper; Rao Bahadur R. B. Kale; Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale; Mr. B. G. Pahalajani; Khan Bahadur S. N. Bhutto; Mr. L. J. Mountford; Mr. M. W. Pradhan; Mr. Ebrahim S. Haji; Khan Sahab A. M. Mansuri and Mr. S. T. Kamli.

LONAVLA MUNICIPALITY.
GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his reply to the address presented to him by the Lonavla Municipality on the 22nd inst. said:—

With regard to your request for increased educational facilities, I can assure you that the suggestions submitted by the Municipality have received the most careful consideration of Government, but I am afraid I am not able to hold out any immediate hope of their realisation, for all available funds under this head have been diverted to the expansion of primary education throughout the Presidency.

Referring for a moment to your medical requirements, perhaps you may be fortunate enough to discover in some wealthy citizen interested in Lonavla a willingness to help you to make a start in your scheme, and there are many such residing in Bombay of whose generous donations to public works I have had ample proof. Let me urge you to find some one prepared to emulate the generosity of Mr. N. N. Wadia by providing a hospital and dispensary. Medical relief in India will have to be taken over in future more and more by local bodies and the charitable public if it is to reach the dimensions we all desire.

It should do, and Government must give preference to those places where there are no rich people able to put their hands in their pockets. The success of local effort in mitigating the results of the recent outbreak of plague is extremely praiseworthy and encouraging and shows what can be done by the people themselves under the guidance of an enlightened Municipality. If the Municipality will suggest what amendments to the building rules are required and indicate why they are necessary the matter will be promptly considered by Government.

INSTITUTING A FALSE SUIT.**VAKIL AND CLIENT SENTENCED.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

The District Magistrate of Allahabad today sentenced Mr. K. P. Dang, Vakil, Allahabad High Court, to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 on charges of perjury and abetment in instituting a false suit in Sub-Judge's court, Allahabad, and his client, Khushab k to three months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 on charges of perjury and instituting a false case. The facts came out in appeal before the High Court when the Chief Justice ordered prosecution of the accused with the above result.

MANAGEMENT OF GURUDWARAS BY PRABANDHAK COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 23.

An Akali Jatha of 100 strong has left Amritsar for Ramdas to take possession of the Gurudwara there, according to instruction of the Shromoni Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee.

Near Teji village in Gurudaspur District there is a Gurudwara that was taken over by the S.G.P.C. from the Mahant some months ago. Since then the S.G.P.C. has been managing it after dismissing the Mahant on account of his alleged bad character. It appears that the Mahant has recently become active and is persuading people in neighbouring villages to contribute money to the fund he is raising in a name of the Gurudwara. The appointed manager of the S.G.P.C. at Teji Gurudwara urges people not to support a Mahant.

SIKH LEADERS' TRIAL.

The hearing of Sikh leaders' trial was resumed to-day. Sardar Sahab Iwar Singh the Jaikar of Gurga-Bagh an important figure was examined. He stated at length the particulars of the dewan held at Gurga-Bagh on January 31 on the Mahant's embracing Sikhism and his subsequent renunciation of the same and later on how a Akalis took possession of the Gurudwara. The witness read out revenue records showing that the grove of the Kikars stood in the name of Gurudwara. The case has been adjourned till December 4th when possibly Mr. Dinanath, Deputy Commissioner and Rai Bahadur Sir Gangaram of Lahore will be examined.

COMPULSORY ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.**SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.**

The report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill to provide for compulsory elementary education and to make better provision for the management and control of primary education in the Bombay Presidency, and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, are published for general information in the "Bombay Gazette" of 20th November.

The Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. XVII of 1922, have considered the provisions of the bill and the reasons for the principal amendments made in the bill are stated in the notes on clauses appended hereto.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 3.—The committee are of opinion that a larger board is required in rural areas; and as they understand that it is the intention of Government to use its power of nomination only when it considers such action necessary, they have made nomination by Government optional.

Clause 4.—It has been made clear that the authority, their relations being prescribed by rule. It has been in particular been laid down that the budget of the school board and all other financial matters shall be subject to the sanction of the local authority. The committee are of opinion also that if the local authority desires all educational work of the local authority not transferred by the Act, should be transferred to the school board, and have added sub-clause (4) for this purpose.

Clause 5.—This clause has been inserted to allow of necessary delegation by the school board.

Clause 6.—Provision has been made for the transfer to the district local board by municipalities in the district, which are not local authorities under the Act, of all income accruing and monies received by the municipalities.

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Note.—The following members have authorised the Chairman, Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, to sign the report on their behalf subject to any minute of dissent they may have:—
Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale; Rao Bahadur R. B. Kale; Mr. P. R. Chikodi; Mr. C. M. Gandhi; Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper; Mr. B. G. Pahalajani; Khan Bahadur S. N. Bhutto; Rao Sahab P. B. Halkatti; Mr. D. D. Ghosh; Khan Sahab A. M. Mansuri; Mr. S. T. Kamli and Rao Sahab Harilal D. Desai.

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